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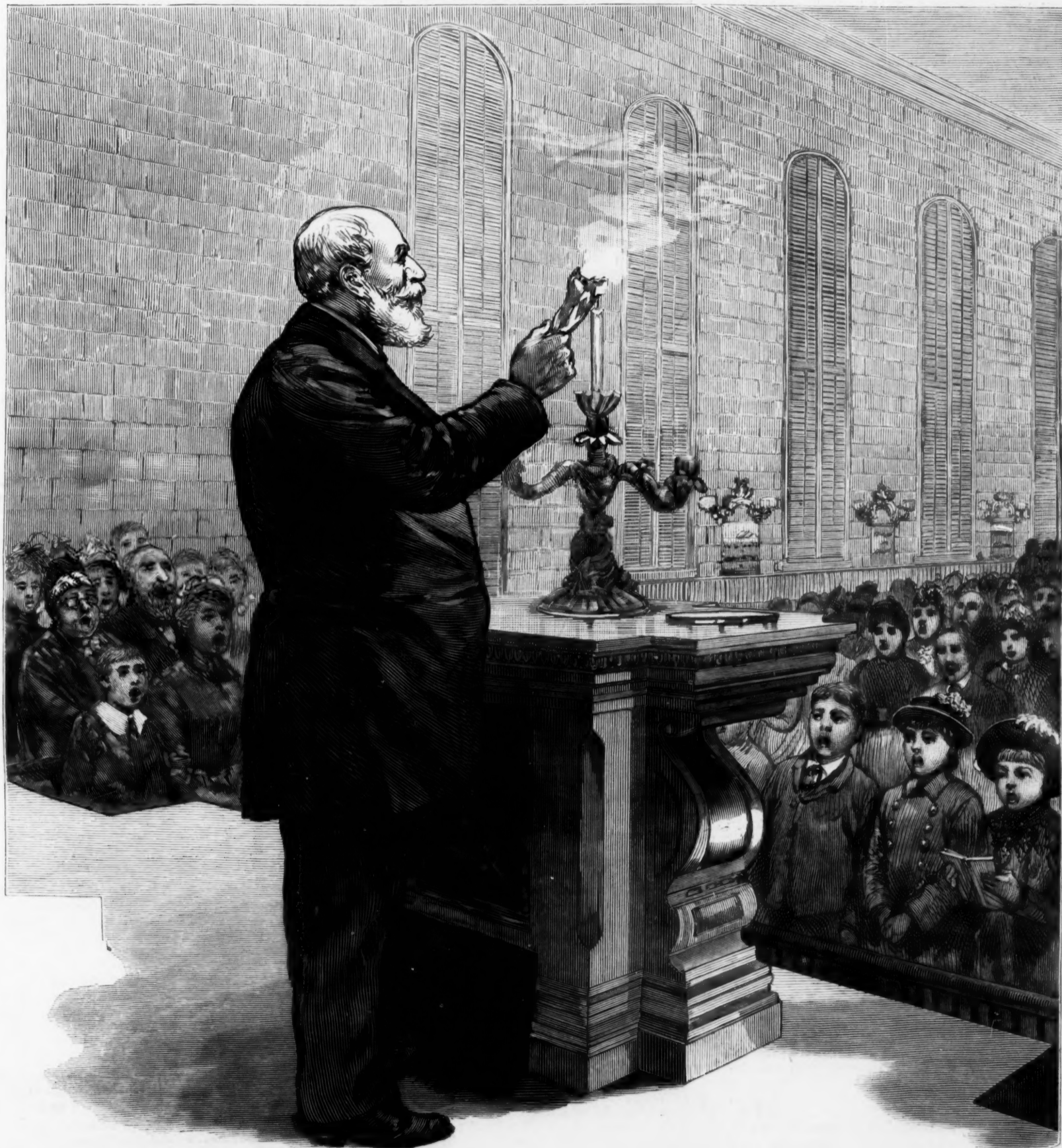
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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THE LATEST NEW JERSEY FASHION.—CREMATING A MORTGAGE IN ST. PAUL'S FREE METHODIST CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.

[SEE PAGE 440.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

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"HUMORS of the Bar" is the subject of the leading article that will appear on the editorial page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER next week. It is from the pen of Irving Brown, the talented editor of the Albany *Law Journal*, who is not only an excellent editor and a first-class lawyer, but whose appreciation of humor has added not a little to his reputation. Mr. Brown's paper is written in his delightful sketchy, conversational style, and will, we know, please our readers.

THE NECESSITY OF MANUAL TRAINING
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE American public school is distinctively the product of American soil. In its origin, history, and present scope it differs from the educational system of any other country. Its life is organic. Its strength and its popularity alike spring from its adaptations; it strikes its roots deep into the affections which cluster round the home. Unless the fundamental instincts and convictions of the American people shall change, the public school cannot be overthrown. Let it be understood, then, at the outset, that the advocates of manual training do not wish to substitute something else in place of the common school. Neither do they propose to make such radical changes in its organizations or its aims as to lessen its adaptations to the popular needs. They rather seek to increase its adaptations, develop its possibilities, and improve its work. Its usefulness as an agency for intellectual training is to be increased, not diminished. Its power, now almost latent, in the formation of vigorous and upright character is to be developed. It must be made practically, as it has always been in theory, a school for the training of American citizens. Manual training is a necessity in the public schools: First, to adapt them to the changed social conditions of the present day, and second, to impart to them increased vitality and interest.

First, Manual training is needed in the public schools in order to adapt them to the present conditions and needs of the people. Great changes have taken place in our social conditions since the establishment of the public school; its work should be modified to meet these changed conditions. The origin of the common school dates back to the founding of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies. Its development, from that day to this, has been solely along the lines of intellectual training. Meantime social conditions have greatly changed. Instead of a sparse population, devoted almost wholly to agriculture, we now have a population largely centred in cities and villages with diversified industries. The great problems of our social and political life now relate not to the rural districts, but to the cities. Instead of a homogeneous population, we now have a population composed of foreign and native elements, variously mingled, and differing widely in antecedents, aims, and present condition. It seems reasonable that the common school, supported by a common tax, should extend its scope, if possible, to meet the needs of all classes of the people. Formerly, nearly every boy gained a practical familiarity with some employment at home. The farmer's son secured a good constitution and muscular development by assisting his father out of school. He learned how to use his hands. His quick and accurate eye was trained to observe every feature of an object. But nothing gives our modern city school-boy any such opportunity. No such unconscious training is possible for him. He lives in ignorance of his natural endowments and capacities. He does not even know the uses of so marvelous a mechanism as the hand.

In one of our large cities an effort was made, a while ago, to ascertain what children knew. It was found that only fifteen per cent. of the girls claimed to be able to sew; only thirty per cent. of the children in some of the schools had ever seen a cow; one child who claimed to have seen one said that it was about two inches long, and was painted red. Now, while it is not intended to diminish the intellectual stimulus afforded by the schools, it is proposed to incorporate into their work such training of the hand and the eye as will meet the needs of the children of the present day. The little fingers are to gain strength and facility at the same time that the eyes and lips are learning to read. The various exercises in paper folding, cutting, and weaving, Kindergarten designs and modeling in clay, cultivate alike the muscular, the intellectual, and the æsthetic powers of the child. Many important ends are secured which were formerly attained unconsciously by reason of the environment in which the childhood of our grandfathers and grandmothers was passed.

When nine-tenths of the boys were farmers' sons, they gained, as has been said, practical knowledge of an occupation out of school. But no such good fortune falls to the lot of the children in the graded schools in our cities and towns now. Even if a father wishes his son to learn his trade, no opportunity is open to him. The apprentice system is a thing of the past. At present, society affords few if any of the natural methods of acquiring an occupation which were in vogue a generation ago. We rail at our young men because they do not select manual employments, and then make it practically impossible for them to fit themselves for such employments. Now, while it is not proposed to convert the public schools into trades-schools, it is possible to offer boys such facilities in learning the use of tools as will enable them

readily to complete their knowledge of many of the leading mechanical occupations. Division of labor and the introduction of machinery have made it profitable to narrow the work of each employé to one process in which dexterity rather than skill is required. Meantime the part of the foreman has become more and more important. In no way can men be more successfully fitted for these responsible positions than by combining with intellectual discipline an early familiarity with the principles of mechanics and the use of tools. And for the development of this high order of attainments, no better foundation can be laid than that which is afforded by combining manual training with the ordinary work of the schools. Many will thus find remunerative employment and will be diverted from the over-crowded professions and clerkships. More than half a century ago France established schools for the purpose of fitting young men to superintend her various industries. The result was that her artistic manufactures gained a pre-eminence which in many departments is still maintained. Nearly every country in Europe has profited by her example. If America is to compete with other countries in the manufacture of fine goods, she must educate her own workmen and lay the foundation for the organization of her industries in her school system.

Second, Manual training should be introduced into the public schools in order to improve and invigorate their work. Many of the current criticisms of the public schools are unreasonable and absurd; not unfrequently they are based upon evils and methods of work which have long since passed away. Still the limitations and failures of the schools are sadly apparent. One-half the pupils remain in attendance less than three years. Not one in ten completes the very limited course of the grammar school. Why do these children of tender age desert the school? A few of them go to work; other causes thin the ranks to some extent. But there is no good reason in nature why the number of pupils eleven years of age should be only one-third of the number seven years of age. All will agree that the first fourteen years, at least, of every child should be sacred to education. The cases are comparatively rare in which any real necessity requires a child to go to work under fourteen. But in every city, unless a truancy law is enforced, multitudes of children of school age will be found in the streets. Many of them have attended school with more or less regularity for a year or two. The schools do not attract them; their parents have not sufficient interest to send them. Most of them belong to the element from which our "dangerous classes" are recruited. It is of vital importance to the State that they should be educated.

To a very large extent these children will be attracted and retained in the schools by such modifications of the work as will be effected by introducing manual training. During the three years since it was introduced into the public schools of Minneapolis the enrollment has increased fifty per cent. The upper grades have filled up; the high schools have doubled their numbers. The work-shops have been the most attractive places in the schools. Boys who before wished to leave school have changed their minds and become interested. The work has steadily grown in popularity as it has advanced. Boys have wished to work extra hours. Other cities have had similar experience. We may consider it already established that manual training will attract into the schools pupils who do not now attend.

The strongest reason for introducing manual training into the public schools is its educational value. Children need objective teaching. It is difficult for them to think in the abstract; it is easy and natural for them to be interested in individual objects—in things which they can themselves handle, in work which they can themselves do. The child who is confused and wearied with intellectual work will be made happy and refreshed by something to do with his hands. As the work advances his thought is also stimulated. He learns to think, as is natural for the child, in the concrete. He gathers materials and lays the foundation for the abstract thinking which will be appropriate to his maturer years. He learns the qualities of objects and manifold facts which can only be gained by actual experience. His powers of observation are trained. His habits of thought become clear and specific. Manual training gives direction and new force to every form of mental activity. The judgment and powers of comparison are developed. The taste is stimulated and conformed to correct standards. The great power of attention is developed; the pupil not only learns that he ought to give close attention to the business in hand, but he forms the habit of doing it.

Manual training is needed in the public schools for its influence upon the character. The child can learn no lessons at school which are of greater value than the virtues of industry, perseverance, and genuineness. It is not claimed that this education has the power to overcome all the faults and weaknesses of human nature. Those who demand such results from the public schools will always be disappointed. But it is already apparent that manual training, in its more advanced work, stimulates the best elements of an upright character. The skillful use of tools and materials in the production of any article is intimately related to the development of that moral *grit* which will find a means of accomplishing any needful end. The boy acquires in the work-shop the habit of overcoming difficulties and persisting in an undertaking till it is crowned with success. He measures himself by his work, and learns to hold his standards of excellence high. Every boy in the royal family of Germany is taught a trade, not that he may fall back upon it if necessary as a means of earning a livelihood, but that he may acquire the *power of doing things*. The boy who has learned precision and adaptation in the use of tools has also learned a lesson which will serve him in other departments of training, in social and moral relations. The universal weakness of human nature, until trained and disciplined, is a tendency to do things imperfectly, partly from ignorance, partly from reluctance to make the requisite effort. Any means or system of training which will help a boy to overcome a dislike of work and a disposition to do things carelessly is of great educational value though nothing else came of it. He who has conquered difficulties once will more easily succeed a second time. Power, developed and applied in one instance, is available for another occasion. Character, stimulated and re-enforced by honest effort in one pursuit, will not fail when brought to the test in other and more important relations.

The question is often asked by those who are interested in

the practical aspects of manual training whether it leads to anything. In reply it may be said that one fact which excites constant surprise is the cumulative character of the work. Instruction given in the use of one tool or one kind of material applies in many other uses. Hence progress in shop-work is constantly accelerated. The first processes seem very easy and simple, but they are really the most difficult. After an experience of two years in the use of tools a class recently began the work of wood-carving. Every one was surprised at the superior quality of the work. In a few weeks the boys produced specimens of carving which were highly commended by expert workmen. These skilled carvers could scarcely believe that the panels and other objects exhibited were made by boys who had used carving-tools only a short time. In many other ways the fact is illustrated that skill in the use of one tool prepares the way for a like dexterity in the use of other tools, and that taste and accuracy acquired in one process are speedily available in other operations.

John E. Brashy

NEW YORK'S CLAIM PRESENTED.

NEW YORK is in earnest in its effort to secure the coming World's Fair. Over a hundred of its representative citizens made the journey to Washington recently to present the claims of New York for consideration to Congress. It was one of the most notable public hearings ever held at the National Capital, and the peculiar and commanding merits of New York as a site for the Exposition were put forth with striking eloquence by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Senator Warner Miller, the Hon. Bourke Cockran, and Mr. James D. Wood, President of the New York State Board of Agriculture.

The published report that some of the most distinguished public men of New York were to take part in the proceedings called together an audience so large that it crowded the chamber, and the speakers were heartily applauded as they made their striking points in behalf of their favorite city. Mr. Depew dwelt upon the necessity of holding the Exposition at the greatest centre of population, business, and finance in the country. Skillfully complimenting its competitors, he adroitly thrust New York forward as the commercial centre of the country, the city to which all enterprises, wherever located, looked for financial support. His argument by itself was a complete presentation of the claims of New York.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran, who followed, spoke with vigor and force. He said the selection of New York as the place for the Exposition would be the selection of a typical American city, unrivaled in its prosperity, its enterprise, and development. Mr. Cockran spoke with all of his wonted eloquence in behalf of the city of which he is an honored resident.

Senator Miller devoted himself to the educational features of the Exposition, and in a calm, dispassionate, but earnest way, riveted the attention of his hearers upon this important point. The words of Senator Miller made a decided impression, and, like all the speakers, he was received with more than generous applause.

The arguments in favor of New York have now been presented to the Senate Committee, which will also listen to what other cities have to say before final action is taken. Whatever the result may be, whether New York is selected or not, its citizens at least have the pleasure of knowing that its case has been presented with such consummate ability that it must commend itself to generous consideration. No delegation from this or any other city has ever been received with greater courtesy than that which was headed by Mr. Depew. At the close of the hearing the New York delegation were most hospitably entertained by Congressmen James G. Belden and Roswell P. Flower, both of whom have been conspicuous in every effort to promote the interests of New York, and both of whom are bending every energy toward securing the fair for this city.

If New York fails to succeed in its efforts it will not be because it has lacked the united and hearty support of its delegation in Congress, or because its claims have not been fully presented. It has been evident that, so far as some of the parties interested in the controversy are concerned, there has not been a full comprehension of the magnitude of the proposed Exposition. We doubt if some of the Members of Congress comprehend its real significance. It remained for Mr. Depew, Senator Miller, Mr. Cockran, and their associates to make clear in the most felicitous manner the enormous responsibility that must attach to the enterprise, and the necessity for prodigious effort to make it equal or surpass the Paris Ex-

position, with which it will naturally and justly be compared.

REVIVE OUR COMMERCE.

THE recent interesting contribution to these columns written by the Hon. Albert D. Shaw, presented the argument in favor of Federal aid to our merchant marine in the strongest light and in the most effective and convincing manner. It is a pleasure to note a purpose at Washington to follow out the suggestions of Mr. Shaw, which are only those which have been made in years past by Mr. Blaine and other distinguished and progressive Americans, and which were forcibly indorsed in President Harrison's first annual message.

Senator Frye has introduced two bills intended to promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States, and for the encouragement of commerce, the protection of navigation, and the improvement of the merchant marine and the foreign trade. The first bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the carrying of mails between the United States and foreign ports in American built and owned steamships, to be constructed on models approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and of sufficient strength to be armed in emergencies, and to be used as Government transports or cruisers in the event of war. Compensation for mail service by first-class ships of this character is not to exceed six dollars per mile on outward voyages, and for the second class not more than four dollars per mile. Provisions are also made for the shipping of American-born boys as cadets or apprentices on such vessels, which under the law may be taken by the United States upon payment of their value, in case of emergency.

Senator Frye's second bill gives a bounty of one-third of a mill per ton of gross measurement for each mile navigated by American vessels, sail or steam, engaged in the foreign carrying trade, with premiums for safe and swift sailing. These vessels must afford facilities as required by the Postmaster-General for the transmission of mails, must also carry American apprentices, and may be used as naval auxiliaries in case of war. Both of these bills are in the line of popular feeling, and we trust that they, or something like them, will be taken up by Congress and pressed to a passage.

While England, France, and even Spain have largely increased their merchant marine and their foreign commerce by granting subsidies, an unaccountable spirit of opposition has existed in the United States to anything that might look like support of our degenerate merchant marine. Now that public feeling has been awakened on this question, and a Republican Administration has come into power, let no caviling of theorists and free-traders be listened to. A restoration of our foreign trade and domestic commerce should mark a business Administration, such as President Harrison proposes to give the people.

FREE TRADE TO THE FRONT.

THE mask has been thrown aside. Defeat has not staggered the free-traders of the South. At the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Tariff-Reform League, recently held at Boston, distinctively free-trade speeches were made by several prominent speakers. Mr. Thomas G. Sherman, of Brooklyn, declared for absolute free trade in everything, and was vigorously applauded. Congressman Mills, of Texas, said in his speech, which was one of the notable ones of the occasion, that the United States was created to be "the home of free trade."

It is little less than amazing that Mr. Mills's speech was accepted as a strong presentation of the free-trade argument, for it was weak beyond expression. His argument, briefly, was that if protection is a good policy to apply to the entire country it is also a wise policy to apply between the States, and even between the different counties of a State. What clotted nonsense! Protection aims to exclude from our markets the products of foreign nations who pay no part of our taxes, and who merely stand ready to take our money, and the bread from the mouths of American workingmen. There is no community of interest between the foreigner and the American citizen, and if he insists upon competing with the better paid labor of this country, the protective policy insists that he shall pay for his privilege. Mr. Mills may not see the difference between protection against foreign trade and against one's neighbor, but some of the business men who heard him must have had sufficient common sense to comprehend it.

Mr. Mills furthermore declared that our production is exceeding our consumption, and he made this a part of his argument in behalf of free trade. Because we are producing too much he would break down the barrier of protection and invite the foreign manufacturer, with his cheaper labor and his cheaper goods, to come in and help overrun a market which he says already suffers from over-production. If we produce too much ourselves, is that not all the stronger reason why we should raise the protective barriers against the foreigner, who can make cheaper goods and cheaper prices? Did this ever occur to the mind of Mr. Mills?

Mr. Mills declared that he wanted a market "where the laborer himself, and not another, obtains and enjoys the rewards of his toil." We can imagine the tears that stood in the eyes of Mr. Mills, of Texas, when he uttered this fine bit of sentimental gush. Picture such a conversion of a slave-driver who a few years ago believed that he had a right not only to the reward of the toil of the laborer, but to the soul and body of the laborer himself! Think of such a man, who has just laid down the branding-iron and the whip, patting the negro on the back and giving expression to the sentiments of an arrant hypocrite.

In another part of his speech Mr. Mills spoke of the early colonists and their Boston tea party, picturing the Colonial Congress as "a body of the wisest, purest, noblest, and bravest men that had ever assembled in any country or in any age of the world." But Mr. Mills did not mention that it was this Congress which, among the very first of its acts, passed bills for the protection of American industries—laws which George Washington signed with his own hand. Mr. Mills must have been thinking of the Confederate Congress, for that rump organization is the only one that has ever existed in the United States that has pronounced unequivocally and absolutely for free trade, though Mr. Mills, in

the Fiftieth Congress, did his best to make a declaration in behalf of his pet theory.

Is it possible that the business men of Boston are ready to take a lesson from Mr. Mills, or any other conspicuous Southern man, as to the financial policy of this country? What was it more than anything else that destroyed the prospects of the rebel Confederacy? It was the utter lack of confidence the business men of the South exhibited in that Government. Gladly would they have upheld it, but they saw from the outset that there was no power competent to deal with the question of the organization of its finances. There was no capacity to handle the most important question of taxation, or to husband or control the resources of the Southern States. The Confederate Government utterly failed to meet the question of taxation, and was from the start crippled in its resources because it lacked the knowledge of practical business. It would not levy an import tax, and it could not levy an export tax, and finally had to resort to requisitions upon the people, as if they were a race of aliens. Had the South, by a policy of protection, built up its industries, it would have been infinitely stronger, and could have prolonged the war almost indefinitely, or until it had won a victory.

The suggestion that men from the Southern States, brought up under an experience of failure, the victims of the vainest economic theories and vagaries, should undertake to instruct the business men, the bankers, and manufacturers of the North in the science of taxation, is the most preposterous idea of the century.

THE SECRET OUT.

THE fact that Senator Gorman, to whose recent speech reference was made in these columns last week, bases his opposition to ballot reform upon the fear that it would imperil Democratic success, is in itself proof of the assertion that the Democratic party in Maryland and in other States has been benefited by dishonest election methods against which the Australian ballot bill is directly aimed. It is to the credit of prominent Democrats throughout the country that they are urging the passage of ballot-reform bills. The fact that Republicans are even more generally united in this reform movement is the best answer to the allegation that Republican employers and overseers at each recurring National election compel many workingmen, against the judgment of the voter, to support the Republican ticket. This campaign lie, iterated and reiterated a year ago during the Presidential election, was coined simply to offset the well-grounded charge of corrupt practices by Democratic spoilsmen in the large cities.

In spite of all opposition, ballot reform is bound to win its way to victory. It has the support of public sentiment, and nothing can withstand this tremendous influence. The revelation of Senator Gorman's opposition is not surprising in view of the confession made in public by one of his own ward-workers during the campaign of last fall. This confession charged upon a corrupt Democratic ring in Baltimore the use not only of violence and force at the polls, but also of the most villainous methods of ballot-box stuffing it was possible to practice. The Australian system of voting would put an end to all such corrupt practices, and Senator Gorman has unconsciously corroborated the testimony of the witnesses against him by his most extraordinary conduct in secretly urging the defeat of a ballot-reform measure which he dared not openly antagonize.

THE SEAL CONTRACT AND PROTECTION.

ONE Member of Congress has had the courage to break from the grip of the Alaska Commercial Company monopoly, and to express the popular sentiment of the people regarding the renewal of the seal contract. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, recently offered a resolution in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to make a new lease of the seal fisheries until the charges against the Alaska Commercial Company were answered.

It looks very much as if a powerful lobby were behind the Alaska Commercial Company, and that an effort would be made to renew its contract regardless of the interests of the Government, and regardless of the serious charges made against the present lessees of the seal privileges. Whatever may be the outcome of the contest, this Administration cannot afford to yield to the blandishments of any monopoly, however gigantic it may be, however rich or powerful. We trust that Senator Plumb, and every other Senator who believes in the protective policy, will impress upon Secretary Windom the urgency, in making a new contract for the seal fisheries, of inserting a stipulation that the work of dressing the skins must be done by American workingmen in American factories.

President Harrison, as an earnest advocate and conspicuous representative of the protective sentiment of the American people, should insist upon such a provision in the contract about to be let. It is shameful that an English company, made up largely of free-traders, has monopolized our seal fisheries. It takes the seal-skins abroad to furnish employment for English labor when there are competent workmen in the United States who can do the work, and do it even better than it is done abroad.

Let protection mean something every time. This is an opportunity for it to mean a great deal.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NO OTHER living member of Congress in either party has had the record of the late Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, whose recent death has been recorded. Since 1860 he had served continuously in Congress as the representative of the same constituency. Mr. Kelley was chiefly known as the earnest, aggressive, and progressive advocate of protection. Upon this he built a fame that must be enduring. It would be more enduring but for Mr. Kelley's singular idiosyncrasies in reference to greenbacks and free silver.

It was an unusual evidence of irritation on the part of ex-President Cleveland when he spoke to a New York *Herald* reporter in the most contemptuous manner of that excellent and reliable Democratic newspaper, the New York *Sun*. Mr. Cleveland, if he has not already regretted his hasty expression, will, we believe, have abundant opportunities to do so. He should remember the old saying that there are three classes with whom no one can

afford to quarrel: First, the preacher, because he addresses a congregation while his opponent may speak only to the few as he meets them; second, a newspaper, because it goes out and reaches the multitude; and third, a woman, because she is bound to have the last word anyway.

It is probably untrue that certain Republican members of the House of Representatives, who did not receive the consideration they aspired to in the make-up of the committees, propose to resist the action of the majority in enacting new rules for the government of that body. To do this would make the whole session abortive, and pave the way for the return of the Democrats to power. We do not believe that any Republican Representative desires to achieve lasting infamy by contributing to such a result.

SEVERAL prominent newspapers in the State, including the *Troy Times*, have commended the position taken by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER regarding fair play for the Administration. The *Times* says with truth:

"The President has a great task before him, and it is only just that he should be given ample opportunity for performing it as may seem to him best. Personal disappointments are inevitable, but they cannot be charged to the willful obstinacy or imperfect judgment of the Chief Executive. The applicant for office looks at his case from one point of view and the President looks at it from another, and therefore an occasional difference of opinion is not to be wondered at. Give the Administration a fair chance."

At the recent Jackson banquet in this city, one of the speakers, Colonel Richard Lathers, who was formerly a Southern man, took pains to declare specifically that the Democratic party was making a contest for free trade. This, following the declaration by Congressman Mills at a recent Boston banquet in favor of free trade, shows the decided leaning of the Cleveland Democracy. Evidently the lesson of last year's defeat has been lost upon the wild-eyed theorists and rainbow-chasers of this generation. Parenthetically, we may remark that Colonel Lathers, in his speech, took particular pains to say that he wanted Grover Cleveland nominated on his free-trade platform. Better luck than this could not happen to the Republican party.

THE selection of Calvin S. Brice, the millionaire non-resident of Ohio, for United States Senator by the Democratic Legislative caucus must seal the lips of Democratic editors and others who have denounced the Republican party as the party of "plutocracy." No Republican member of the Senate, and no Republican office-holder of any grade, rests under the stigma that the Democratic press of Ohio and of other States have placed upon Calvin S. Brice. They have repeatedly declared that he represented boodle, not brains, and that his selection would be a lasting shame and disgrace to the Democracy of Ohio. For once, we cordially agree with our Democratic contemporaries. A decent regard for themselves, as well as for the new Democratic Senator, will compel them hereafter to cease their revilings of the Republican party as that of the millionaire and the boodler.

WHAT it costs to listen to the appeals, or rather the demands, of demagogues is revealed by the report of the Superintendent of the New York State Prisons, Mr. Lathrop. There is a deficit charged against the State of nearly \$370,000, because the prisoners were left idle at the demands of labor reformers and various other agitators. One of the most creditable acts of the last Legislature was the passage of the Fassett Prison Bill, framed with great care by the Senator from the Chemung district, and which the Superintendent of Prisons accepted as a welcome measure of relief from the embarrassments into which our prison system had been thrown. We trust that tinkering with our State prisons will cease, and that the Republican majority in the present Legislature will see to it that nothing shall be done except to strengthen the sensible measure introduced and pressed to its passage by Senator Fassett.

THE extent of the wave of influenza which has swept across this land from Europe is hardly conceivable until we examine the mortality tables of some of the large cities like New York. The death record for the week ended January 5th, in this city, has never before been equaled in any winter. It was over 1,200. The highest death rates ordinarily are in mid-summer, when children die by the hundreds in the tenement-houses. Strangely enough, this mid-winter epidemic touches children very lightly. It sweeps away mainly those who have organic troubles—weak lungs, kidney or heart troubles. The extent of the mortality in this vicinity was shown by the fact that physicians complained that they had no time to sleep or eat, while undertakers found it impossible to answer all the calls made upon them. In Brooklyn, during the height of the epidemic, there were not hearses enough to supply the demand for funerals. This is a very serious condition of affairs, and those who have escaped the disease may congratulate themselves on their immunity from a very troublesome and, in a great many instances, fatal malady.

WHILE negotiations concerning the African question were still going on, the English Minister at Lisbon suddenly presented to the Portuguese Government, on the 11th of January, an ultimatum requiring the immediate recall of the Portuguese forces, officials, and expeditions from the banks of the Shire River and from Mashonaland. If this demand was not answered within twenty-four hours, the Minister declared, he would withdraw from Lisbon and wait for an answer at Vigo, where the steamer touched on her way to England. Pushed in this way, the Portuguese yielded, for they knew the dauntless resolution of the English when face to face with an enemy too weak to stand, and so the control of the Nyassa Lake and the upper Zambesi has passed to England for the present, with the reversion of the lower Zambesi in the future. The right in this matter, taking the European view of right, is all on the side of Portugal: the very British Consul who stirred up the trouble, Mr. Johnston, recognized not quite two years ago the Portuguese sovereignty over the region now seized by England; no difference to the English Government by the Portuguese and manner to Englishmen will surely gain very few

MRS. CLARENCE GRAY DINSMORE.

THE beautiful face that adorns a page of this issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is that of one of the most charming and attractive women in New York society. Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore has been, since her marriage, quite as prominent and popular as a belle as she was in the days of her girlhood. She was Miss Kate Jerome, and a sister of that pretty young woman, Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre, who died so sadly a few years ago in the full flush of beauty, youth, and happiness. One need not look twice at the lovely face here portrayed to be convinced that Mrs. Dinsmore's claims to belleship rest on adequate grounds; and yet the copy, fine as it is, does scant justice to the original. Mrs. Dinsmore has features of exquisite molding—a face that is almost "faultily faultless." Her eyes are bright blue, her hair, which is very abundant, is of a golden tint, and her complexion is unusually beautiful. Her figure is gracefully rounded, and her manner is a most charming one. Mrs. Dinsmore has recently spent much time abroad, and has just returned to New York, where she will be a prominent factor in the season's gayeties.

Mrs. Dinsmore is the wife of Mr. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, the second son of the late William B. Dinsmore, who for many years, as well as at the time of his death, was president of the Adams Express Company. His family is one of financial weight and social prominence, and on Mrs. Dinsmore's side she is a member of one of the most distinguished New York families, the Jeromes, of which Lady Randolph Churchill is also a shining ornament.

BURNING CHURCH MORTGAGES.

THE newest fashion in church circles is that of cremating mortgages. Jersey City seems to have set this particular fashion, and it must be said that it is more commendable than some other things for which that city has become somewhat notorious. The first church to get rid of an inconvenient mortgage, which amounted to \$75,000, was the Bergen Baptist Church. Then the Tabernacle Congregational Church burned its \$11,000 mortgage; and a week or so later St. Paul's Free Methodist Church in Third Street followed suit with a paper worth \$3,000. This last occasion was one of especial interest, a large audience being present. The Rev. Daniel Halleron, the pastor, opened the services, after which speeches were made by Judge James N. Davis, the President of the Board of Trustees; by the president of the Ladies' Aid Society; Superintendent J. G. Crawford, of the Sunday-school; and Presiding Elder Lowrie, who used to be pastor of the church. After the speeches a candle in a candlestick was placed on the pulpit and lighted. Judge Davis held up the mortgage and said: "This mortgage is going to part company with us. I don't think it is a bad friend, though. Mortgages are good friends sometimes, and if they were taken out of the community I don't know what some of us would do. This mortgage, though, is twenty-two years old. It has been with us too long, and we must part company." He crumpled the paper in his hand and then touched it to the burning candle. As it burned to ashes the audience sang the Doxology with fervor and enthusiasm, and the services closed with the Chautauqua salute.

THE SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE Quadra-centennial Committee of the United States Senate gave a hearing on the 11th inst. to the delegations appointed from New York and Chicago to urge the claims of those cities respectively as the proper site of the proposed World's Fair. The New York delegation was composed of over fifty of the most prominent and influential citizens of the metropolis, headed by Mayor Grant as chairman, and they commanded from the first the close attention of the committee. The spokesmen of the delegation, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Bourke Cockran, and ex-



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—XVII. MRS. CLARENCE GRAY DINSMORE.
PHOTO BY MENDELSSOHN.

Senator Warner Miller, being men of national reputation and high public character, their addresses carried special weight, and made an obvious impression upon all who heard them. The claims of Chicago were presented by Mayor Cregier, Thomas B. Bryan,

and E. T. Jefferey, who filed a sworn certificate of the treasurer of the Guarantee Fund that the fund amounted to \$5,000,000 of bona fide subscriptions. Our illustrations show the scene in the committee room during the progress of the arguments of Mr. Depew and Mayor Cregier.

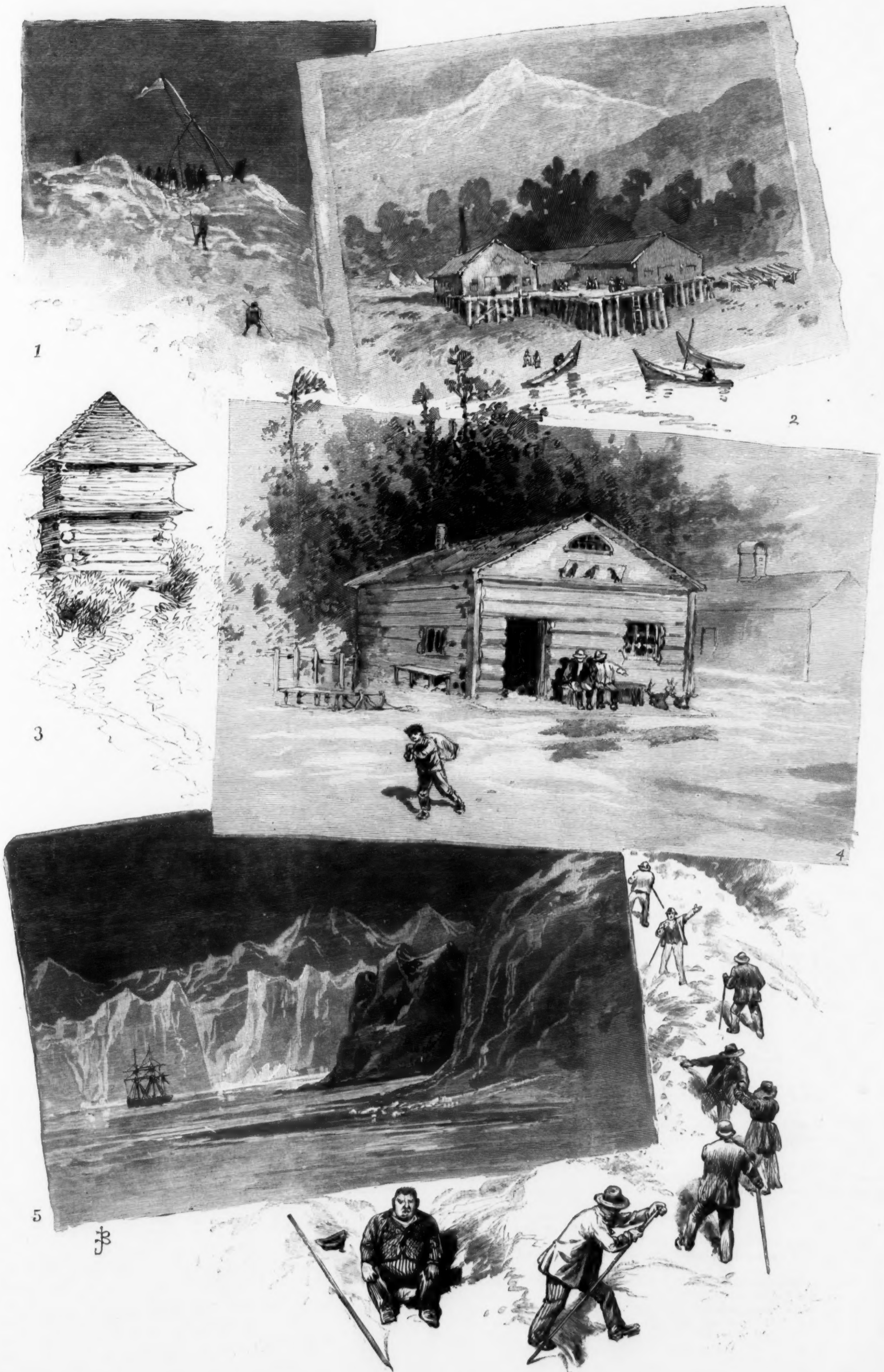
In view of the great practical difficulties in the way of organizing an Exhibition by May, 1892, it is now suggested in some quarters that Congress postpone the Fair until the summer of 1893. The scheme proposed is to get the Exhibition ready as fast as possible during the next two years, and then, in October, 1892, mark the day of Columbus's landing by laying the corner-stone of the main building, or holding appropriate ceremonies over the completion of some part of the Exhibition, commemorative, in a special way, of the great discoverer. These dedicatory exercises over, the work on the rest of the Fair could go on during the winter, and the completed whole could be opened for visitors in the spring of 1893.

TRAVEL ON THE PLAINS.

OUR picture on page 444 strikingly illustrates the peril of stage-coach travel on the far-western plains. What with Indian banditti and the white highwayman of the hills haunting the lines of communication, ready to pounce upon the traveler at any moment, there is both risk and excitement in venturing upon the more exposed routes, and those who do so have no occasion to be surprised if they encounter the experiences so graphically depicted in our illustration. It is true that serious personal violence is seldom done to travelers, but there are some persons who would rather suffer bodily hurt than be robbed of their belongings and sent adrift penniless into an inhospitable world. It is gratifying to believe that with the rapid advance of civilization, and the expansion of population, these robbers of the plains must soon entirely disappear.



WHISTLER.—A FAMILIAR CHARACTER ON NEW YORK FERRY-BOATS.



1. SUMMIT OF MUIR GLACIER. 2. SALMON CANNERY, CHILKAT HARBOR. 3. OLD RUSSIAN BLOCK-HOUSE, SITKA. 4. MEAT-MARKET, SITKA. 5. MUIR GLACIER, EASTERN END.

NOTES OF A SUMMER EXCURSION IN ALASKA.—FROM SKETCHES BY ELIZABETH TAYLOR.—[SEE PAGE 442.]

A RONDEAU OF LOVE.

THEY were but mortals—common clay—
Until, one strange, sweet, solemn day,
(Expound the mystery who can?)
A swift thrill thro' their pulses ran.
A look like lightning in its play
Flamed thro' their souls with vivid ray,
And God descended in their way,
When she, a woman, he, a man,
Awoke to love.

And all the world, erewhile so gray,
In rainbow splendors round them lay.
For each the universal plan
Held Eden in its magic span,
And heaven came down to earth when they
Awoke to love. A. J. M.

NEILA SEN.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER X.



CANNOT help dreading and loathing the man," said Neila, talking to the housekeeper about Mr. Sibley, who had now been, on three occasions, Mr. Clutchley's guest at dinner, and so forced, as an acquaintance, upon the girl.

"He's a good-looking chap, deary," suggested the old woman.

"His handsome face is bad; unclean thoughts are in his wicked soul, and his voice is hard and cruel. When I hear him laugh I think that I am listening to the oolanna."

"What is the oolanna?"

"It is a sort of brown owl that lives in our Cinchinese jungles. The common people's name for it is 'the devil-bird,' for its horrid shriek is deemed a sign of coming misfortune, and many women are accustomed, when they hear it, to cover their heads with their clothing to shut out the dreaded sound."

"Yes; I'll agree that there is a bad look in his face, and his voice does sometimes give a body the creeps; but how can you say what his thoughts are, or his soul?"

"Ah! I can hardly tell you. But I know that my feeling is true. It is, I suppose, perception by a sixth sense, that, if we cultivate it, is truer to us than the other five to which we are accustomed to give our confidence. All are endowed with it, to a greater or lesser degree, in childhood; but as we grow older it is generally lost, as any function is by disuse. Older persons teach us that we must not trust to it, that it is not politic to manifest its possession; and when we distrust and conceal it, no longer is it true to us. So, gradually it fades away. But, in truth, it is the only sense of the soul. The other five are all of the body. And it is sad and wrong that we do not nourish and develop it. We would all try to live better if we did know that others could look at our souls as we looked at theirs. But it is a very delicate sense. I think that coming in contact with many persons disturbs and weakens it. It is surely not so keen in me now as when I was at home in Ceylon, where I seldom saw strangers. Only very decided influences evoke it, as only very strong flavors are perceptible to the jaded palate. Perhaps by association we absorb something of the auras of others and take on something of likeness to them, bringing our spiritual sense to their quality, as one who walks among ill-scented plants gathers and carries the smell of them along with him in his clothing."

"Do you mean to say that you could ever tell a person's thoughts?"

"The exact thought; no. Its character; yes. It is like this: Suppose that one addresses you in a language of which you are altogether ignorant. You do not understand the words uttered to you, but you know by the voice and manner of the speaker whether kindness or anger inspires them. The illustration is correct as far as it goes, but it is feeble and insufficient, as all drawn from material existence must be when we seek by them to make comprehensible the life of the soul."

If Mr. Sibley was repulsive to the Cinchinese girl she was little less repellant to him. Mr. Clutchley had brought him up to dinner and introduced him on the evening of the day in which he borrowed that one thousand dollars. Mr. Sibley had then decided in what served him as a mind that she was "a sort of a nigger; a unique and rather pretty specimen, no doubt, but still undeniably off-color." Mr. Clutchley had argued with him, and fully explained what she was, but Mr. Sibley, knowing how little confidence was deserved by his own statements, was naturally chary about according implicit belief to those of others. He was willing to concede that she might be an octroon, but beyond that he would not be moved.

"Well, have your own way about it," said the old man, as they sat smoking together in his sitting-room after dinner; "but the fact whitens her somewhat that the man who marries her, with my consent, will get ten thousand dollars cash down, and it is hard to tell how much more when her father's estate is settled up."

Sibley was impressed, but shook his head.

"If she were only white, and no matter how ugly," he muttered.

"She doesn't look very strong, and it is hardly likely that this cold climate will agree with her," suggested Mr. Clutchley.

"That's so," assented the younger man, with an evident accession of hopeful interest. "If a fellow could only be sure that she wouldn't last long it wouldn't be such a bad speculation."

Mr. Clutchley urged the girl's eligibility by every argument that he thought would appeal to the base and selfish soul with which he was dealing, and made promises, the keeping of but a percentage of which would have broken his heart. He had made up his mind to marry Neila to Sibley, for he felt instinctively that such a union would speedily break the girl's heart and end her life, while he did not doubt that he had the means in his hands

to prevent Sibley from ever pressing, as her husband, any impertinent inquiry about the Hindoo merchant's estate.

The day after the race Mr. Sibley accompanied the old executor home to dinner with his mind fully made up to "make love to the yellow girl" as the speediest means in sight for bettering his fortunes. Having credit with a florist, he even went so far as to carry to her a handsome bouquet, which she with a little embarrassment accepted, and directed Mrs. Parker to place in a vase upon the dining-room table—and not in her room.

While they were dining the master of the house casually asked his guest if he had been at the races the day before, and receiving an affirmative reply, reverted to the frightful accident reported in the papers as occurring there. Neila, not having seen a newspaper, inquired what the accident was, and Mr. Sibley replied:

"Two wagons collided in the course of a trot and were smashed, throwing out the drivers and killing one of them and perhaps the other, or at least crippling him for life."

"Poor fellows!" she exclaimed, with heartfelt sympathy.

"Oh! they don't amount to anything," he responded, with an air of indifference. "A jockey more or less doesn't matter. It was a pity that the race was broken up, however."

"Are not the unhappy men more to be thought of than the issue of a race?"

"Well, people who have their money bet on a race are not likely to think so, especially if they stand to win. Jockeys are necessary concomitants of a race, the same as the horses or the wagons, and people regard them in that light rather than as men; and you have to look at accidents to them from that point of view. It is their business to take chances. Some of them get broken up every season, but nobody minds it."

"Do you," asked Mr. Clutchley, "look upon this affair as an accident, or take the view that I see is hinted at in some of the papers, that it was a deliberate murder?"

"Oh! it was an accident—undeniably an accident," replied Mr. Sibley, hastily, slightly paling at the sound of the ugly words "deliberate murder."

"What's the matter with your thumb?" inquired the old man, noticing that one of Mr. Sibley's thumbs was done up in a kid covering.

Mr. Sibley started, and explained elaborately how he had accidentally cut it that morning with a wire while opening a bottle of plain soda in his room.

Conversation languished. Mr. Clutchley, whose acute suspicions of everybody were always alert, saw clearly that Sibley was manufacturing the details of his small accident as he went along, and puzzled himself wondering:

"Why the mischief should he think it worth his while to lie about a little thing like that?"

Mr. Clutchley had no prejudices against a lie. Like Queen Elizabeth, he looked upon it as an intellectual method of meeting a difficulty. But he had frequently found it to his advantage to understand the difficulties of other persons by whom that method was employed.

As for Mr. Sibley, he was specifically uncomfortable—by virtue of reasons best known to himself—in the particular current to which talk had drifted, and generally uneasy in his colloquial endeavors with Miss Sen. Things to say to her did not readily occur to him, and when they did, and he had, as he metaphorically phrased it to himself, "turned her loose," she was pretty sure to get away beyond his depth and make him feel like a fool. He could not rid himself of the impression that the tint of his cuticle demonstrated him very superior to any one with a darker epidermis, and it was therefore a conscious lowering of his dignity to even pretend admiration or affection for, or interest in, such inferior beings. And to feel, as he did distinctly, that such an inferior being was mentally—and, he feared, socially and morally, though the latter was of no moment—his superior, nettled him, and repressed those graceful demonstrations of his personality by which his successes had hitherto been achieved in the social sphere to which he was accustomed. He strove to be easy and fascinating, and twice made studied efforts at compliment to Miss Sen, but with a sense of compulsion in so doing that rendered him awkward, and had the mortification of seeing that his advances were coldly received.

Neila unintentionally made a diversion by casually asking Mrs. Parker, as she passed her at the table, if she "had yet cleaned the little figure" for her. The housekeeper replied that she had, and, the next time that she had occasion to enter the dining-room, brought with her the article inquired about and placed it beside the girl. It was a small, solid-silver statuette of Buddha, whom it represented seated in a contemplative attitude. The metal had become tarnished by exposure, and Mrs. Parker had polished it.

Mr. Clutchley said, "Permit me," took the little figure up, examined it, remarked that it was pretty, and passed it along for Mr. Sibley to look at.

"What is it?" asked that gentleman.

"A figure of Gantama Buddha," replied Neila.

"Oh! Ah!—an idol, I suppose."

"Oh, no; not at all. Simply a statuette of a very great and good teacher of the law of righteousness, who once lived in India."

"But your people worship his statue, don't they?"

"We revere his beloved memory, but we do not worship his or any other statue."

"Then why do you have it?"

"Do all good Americans worship the pictures of George Washington that they possess?"

"Her people," interpolated Mr. Clutchley, with just the suggestion of a sneer in his tone, "have a sufficiently comprehensive assortment of gods—monsters, birds, beasts, and reptiles—in their temples to worship, without including men."

"Pardon me," answered Neila; "my people have the Oriental fancy for symbol and allegory, and in their temples place figures which are to them symbolic of potencies of the universe, powers of nature, personified qualities and attributes of the Supreme Spirit—all mere manifestations, to the finite mind severally comprehensible, of that Spirit which in its awful entirety, as all that was, and is, and will be, is beyond our thought. You Christians, though in your sacred writings you are taught that your god has the thoughts and feelings and interests of a man—Oh, yes, it is true, for I have heard it read by the missionaries—even

you, with all your boldness in conceiving him, have shrunk from attempting to present him by form or color to the eye. Of him whom you specialize as his son, and of his mortal mother, you do make pictures and statues, and some of you do worship them; as it is indeed true that some among the ignorant of my people do worship symbols, confounding them with that which is symbolized. But who shall conceive the Inconceivable, or portray Him who is in each of us, yet incloses and is the universe?"

The discussion was not continued. Neither of the gentlemen felt himself properly equipped, or duly called upon, to pose as a defender of Christian faith.

In leaving the dining-room, Mr. Sibley, who really felt his action one of graceful condescension to an inferior, had the temerity to place his hand familiarly upon Neila's shoulder. Plenty of white girls, in the social class with which he was most familiar, would have thought nothing of it, or perhaps would even have felt flattered, and to see her draw back from him with a look of offended surprise galled and humiliated him. Neila retired at once to her room.

Mr. Clutchley had not missed anything of the little bit of play. When he and Sibley had reached his room, and were lighting their cigars, he remarked, with an irritating little drawl: "I fancy that you are just a trifle fresh, at times."

Sibley, perceptibly nettled, responded that he did not naturally expect "a yellow girl" to put on airs when a gentleman saw fit to notice her.

Clutchley was undeniably a scoundrel, but by no means so brutal an one as his companion, and did not trouble himself to conceal his disgust.

"Sibley," he said, leisurely seating himself and slowly puffing out a cloud of smoke, "you should not be such an ass. I have told you before, and you will do well to remember it, that there is not a drop of negro blood in that girl's veins. She comes of a race that, whatever it may collectively be now, was grand once, and possesses yet the right to be respected. You look surprised at my speaking so, but I am talking to you for your own good. In order to win Neila, you will have to be on your good behavior as much as you would have to be in paying court to any society lady in the land—that much at least—and you will do well to furnish up your brains, or you will not feel yourself shine in her company."

"The game is not worth the candle. I shall not trouble myself any more about her."

"Oh, yes, you will. You have got to marry her."

"Got to?"

"That's what I said."

"I'd like to know why?" retorted the younger man, with an assumption of defiant arrogance, but nevertheless feeling a premonitory sinking in his heart.

"Because I choose that you shall."

"Well, by Jove! I say that I won't."

"Then you will go to the State-prison for forgery."

Sibley fell back in his chair as if he had been shot.

"I—I—don't know what you mean!" he stammered.

"Have you forgotten writing John B. Hallowell's name on the back of the note you gave me?"

"I didn't. He wrote it himself. The indorsement is genuine. I'll take the note up to-morrow."

"No, you won't. I prefer to keep it—not as a financial security, but as a work of art. I do not propose to part with it."

The scamp attempted no further denial of his crime or plea for mercy. Both, he knew, would be alike useless. An ugly notion flitted into his mind that it might be no harder to kill an old man than—well—than a younger one. But, glancing furtively at Mr. Clutchley, he saw a sardonic grin playing upon the old gentleman's features, as if he had already apprehended that thought, and was simply amused by it. After a protracted silence Mr. Sibley fairly broke down, and in a tone that was almost sniveling, protested:

"You know it's no good. She don't take to me. You can see that for yourself."

That was true, and Clutchley could not deny it; but, should a girl's whims be allowed to turn him from his purpose? He cogitated a while and then replied, dryly:

"A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing."

Master and tool sat together some time longer, carrying on their conversation in low tones and with their heads near together. Could a physiognomist have been present to study the face of the younger man, he would have seen in it successively expressions of surprise, reluctance, doubt, desire, and finally determination. At length he exclaimed, with an oath, and striking his fist upon the table: "I'll do it."

"Then she'll be obliged to you if you will marry her," affirmed Clutchley, with a grin.

They had been drinking liquor that the old man brought out of a private closet. Sibley had taken enough to give him resolution, and a very little more would develop resolution into action. His master poured out a couple of drinks, and taking up one, said: "Here's luck!"

They touched glasses, drank, and Mr. Clutchley, sinking lower in his arm-chair and drawing down over his eyes an ugly green shade that he wore in the gas-light, seemed settling himself for a nap.

Chester Sibley stood up, seemed to hesitate, but only for an instant, and then left the room on tip-toe.

(To be continued.)

A SUMMER EXCURSION IN ALASKA.

THE tourists bound for Alaska have their choice of four routes to the western seaports, where they take the steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Those who go on the Southern, or the Union Pacific Railway, often begin their journey at San Francisco; the Northern Pacific Railroad passengers go to Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, or Port Townsend, while those of the Canadian Pacific await the arrival of the boat at Victoria, B. C.

We chose the latter way, spent three delightful weeks among the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk, making side excursions to the Banff Mineral Springs, the Canadian National Park, the Great Glacier, and the head waters of the Columbia River. We reached Victoria in time for a few days' rest at that peaceful city of serene skies, big rose-bushes, and late risers, and one bright af-

ternoon started on our trip to Sitka, on the old but comfortable *Elder*. The first day was passed on the Gulf of Georgia, with the rugged mountains of Vancouver Island on the left, and on the right the fine Coast Range, with Mount Baker's snowy height rising above the clouds. The following day we made no stop; our course lay through narrow channels, between forest-covered heights which resembled strongly the Highlands on the Hudson. One beauty, however, is missing on the river—the beautiful cascades that dash down the mountain sides, sometimes as many as six or eight being in view at one time.

During the afternoon and evening of the second day we had our first sight of the sea. Then, in passing through Queen Charlotte's and Millbank's Sounds, the *Elder* rolled vigorously from side to side, hushing the enthusiastic comments of the tourists, and scattering the bright groups on deck. In a few hours we passed again among the sheltering islands, and from that time until our return sailed through waters as quiet as a pond.

From Juneau, one of the principal stopping-places between Victoria and Sitka, and the largest town in Alaska, our way led north through the Lynn Channel to the land of the Chilkats. Before this we had had only distant views of glaciers on the mountain tops, but here they were on every side, shining in the clear sunlight which favored us all the way. The Eagle, the Auk, Patterson, Davidson, and many others that were nameless, swept in grand lines down to the sea, or crested the distant mountains and filled the valleys. The Muir Glacier is larger, and the surroundings grander and more desolate, but for beauty and that strange combination of eternal ice and luxuriant vegetation, the Lynn Channel and its glaciers are unsurpassed.

We spent a quiet Sunday at Chilkat Harbor, visiting in the course of the day the three canneries built at different points in the harbor. We went ashore in the ship's boats, botanized, inspected curios, and explored the few paths about the settlements, while our artist spent a busy day painting, from the pilot-house, the Chilkat Alps and Glaciers. Eight thousand feet above us were the rugged, snow-capped peaks; below, the dense, dark forest grew close to the water's edge, and on the narrow level strip of land between the mountains and the water were placed the great buildings of the salmon canneries, with the rows of Indian huts, a few white tents for the Chinese hands, and the usual accompaniments of an Indian settlement—dogs, camp-fires, papooses, bright-blanketed women, and high-prowed canoes, carefully covered with mats and clothing to protect them from the sun.

After leaving Chilkat Harbor our course was turned toward Glacier Bay. It was a beautiful clear night, and at that point, about sixty degrees north latitude, we had no real darkness. At half-past eleven o'clock, and again at half-past one, we could distinctly read fine print. Between those hours we tried to sleep, to prepare for our day at the Muir Glacier. When, after a troubled rest, we awoke in the early morning, from the state-room we could hear excited exclamations outside of "Oh!" and "Ah!" and "Here's a big one coming!" etc. Hurriedly dressing, we went out on deck for our first sight of the glacier. The vessel was steaming slowly up the inlet, and two miles in front of us stretched the great wall of ice across the entire width of the bay, which at that point is fully a mile wide. Where the ice touches the water it is three hundred feet high, but it slopes upward rapidly at a rate of one hundred feet to the mile, until one loses sight of it among the clouds that hang about the mountain summits.

Icebergs were drifting all about us, some shaped like spires and minarets, others suggesting birds and animals of all sizes, from those a few yards square to great masses several hundred feet in length. Cautiously we made our way among them, striking one now and then with a shock that made the steamer tremble, and anchored at a point about a mile from the glacier's front.

The wind blew bitterly cold as we were rowed in the ship's boats to the shore, and started for a rearer view before climbing the moraine to walk along the top of the glacier. We could see the gleaming blue arch under which the sub-glacial stream foamed and dashed, and every few minutes a dull, booming sound told us that in the great interior crevasses masses of ice were falling. As we neared the point of land not far from the ice wall, an immense column, reaching from the summit to the water, trembled, swayed, and fell with a crash, throwing out flashes of silver and rainbow tints. A moment after a great wave was seen approaching the shore, and we made a rush for the gravelly slope above us, and reached it in time to turn and see the wave break far beyond the place where we had stood. The sound of the falling ice was like that of a thunder-clap in a severe storm—the broken, crushing noise that one hears when the storm centre is over one's head, not the low rumble of a distant report.

We finally turned back toward the steamer, and climbing a steep gully on the moraine, began our task of reaching the flag-staff on the summit of the glacier. We scrambled over masses of rock, through slippery mud, and around the little icy streams till we reached, at last, the clear ice-fields. Here it was easier walking, but great care was necessary to avoid the crevasses, from the depths of which we could hear the streams gurgling far below. After a climb of about two miles we saw in the distance, outlined against the sky, the little, dirty, tattered flag, supported by a rough frame-work of boards that were covered by the autographs of Alaska tourists.

Climbing cautiously along the summits of the hillocks of ice, we rested a while at the flag-staff and looked off across the glittering white surface of the glacier. The ice looked like great storm-tossed waves, on three sides stretching as far as the eye could see, while on the fourth the gray, barren hills across the bay showed above the ice-fields over which we had come. Far below us, out of our sight, lay our steamer, the only means of communication with the civilized world. Not a sound was heard but the distant crash of falling masses from the glacier's front, and the hollow gurgling of the little streams at the foot of the crevasses. A few white sea-gulls swept over the gray water of the bay, but no other sign of life could be seen—no trees, or shrubs, or grass, only on a few of the rocky hills dull russet and green tints showed the presence of some lichens and hardy plants.

The piercing wind, blowing down from the snowy mountains, sent us shivering on our way back long before we were tired of the wonderful views about us. Choosing a time when no ice was falling, we hurriedly embarked in one of the boats, and were rowed out to the steamer.

The next morning we found ourselves in Freshwater Bay, a pretty place with the usual surroundings of a cannery, a waterfall, a snow-capped mountain, luxuriant undergrowth of evergreens, roses and ferns, an Indian village, and a fleet of the graceful "Hydah" canoes. Here about fifty of the passengers engaged in fishing for red-spotted and mountain trout with all manner of hooks, and lines tied on to canes, umbrellas, poles, and gaffs. Eastern trout would have fled up-stream at the first shout of triumph, but their Alaska brethren calmly took the bait in the midst of the excitement, and fully two hundred and fifty fish were caught, ranging in weight from a few ounces to a pound and a half.

We arrived in Sitka the next day at noon, nine days after leaving Victoria. Before our gun sounded, the news of our coming had reached the sleepy little town, and when we neared the dock almost the entire population was waiting to welcome us. There was the new Governor (L. M. Knapp, of Vermont), the district officials, the naval officers' wives and families, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the mission school, and the usual crowd of Indians with their stock of curios.

The tourist is at a loss to know what to do on landing, there is so much to see during the twenty-four hours that the steamer stays at Sitka. The mission must be visited, of course—the school with its well-trained Indian boys and girls—the neat little cottages on the Indian River road, where some young married couples live, formerly pupils of the mission. Then there is the new hospital, given by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, after a visit to the mission two years ago.

The Indian village, or "ranch," must be explored, the old Russian block-house, the Indian graveyard beyond, the little hotel, formerly the Baranof House, where Lady Franklin stayed during her visit to Sitka, and the Three Crows Market, the gathering place of the Sitka gossips, where at almost any time may be seen a group superintending the skinning of a black-tailed deer, shot up on the neighboring mountains.

But perhaps the first thought of the tourist is given to St. Michael's, the Russian Greek Church, with its fine paintings, simple, tasteful decoration, curious old books, and embroidered vestments. Here is the lovely painting of the Madonna, the "Lady of Kazan," with its ornamental covering of gold and silver, only the face and hands of the painting showing. It is said to be a copy of a painting by Raphael, but shows no trace of that master's hand. It resembles the work of an earlier period, having less grace but more spirituality than is seen in Raphael and his school.

There are many fine excursions about Sitka to occupy the time of those that remain for several weeks. Under the shelter of the innumerable islands one can go for miles safely in the Indian canoes. There are glaciers on Baranof Island, clear mountain streams filled with red-throated and malma trout; there are the Hot Springs, fifteen miles from Sitka, famous in the time of the Russian occupation, and the distant crater of Edgecumbe invites one to explore the almost unknown island of Cruzof, on which it stands. The hunter and angler find plenty of sport, while the amateur photographers and artists are troubled by an embarrassment of riches and the fact that it rains two days out of three. The rainy weather, however, is not as great a drawback as one would imagine. The climate is really delightful; there is no chilling dampness, the sea-breeze is mild, the days and nights vary little in temperature, and the air is filled with the fragrance of pine and hemlock and the sweet ferns on the mountain sides.

The return trip is usually made very quickly, the steamer calling at only the larger places. For the traveler who has plenty of time the freight and passenger steamers are preferable, as the one vessel that carries no freight does not stop at the little settlements which are situated at the most picturesque points on the route. It will not be long before the increasing travel to Alaska will necessitate a new line of well-built, comfortable steamers. Last year there was insufficient accommodation for those who have discovered that this is "one of the finest excursions in the world."

ELIZABETH TAYLOR.

ARTIFICIAL ICE FOR SKATING PURPOSES.

THE Gran Plaza da Toros, in the Rue Pergolese at Paris, which a short while ago attracted much attention by the bull-fights that were held in that place, is about to become a new centre of attraction for the Parisians, as a skating-rink, for which a surface of natural ice is provided. The arena, still red with the blood of the bulls, has been excavated, and a concrete floor is substituted for the sand. Ten miles of iron pipes extend over the bottom of the basin, as shown in our picture on page 449, forming the freezing apparatus. Through these pipes a constant current of compressed ammonia is forced by three steam-engines in order to freeze the water. The modus operandi is very simple. The ammonia, being compressed by powerful machines into a liquid state, is driven through the pipes; there it expands into gas, and thereby freezes the water, absorbing all the warmth the water contains. The surface of the ice is about 2,500,000 square meters (a meter being 3½ feet), and its thickness eighteen inches.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

JANUARY 7TH.—In Berlin, the Dowager Empress Augusta, widow of the Emperor William I.; in New York, Aaron Claffin, one of the oldest boot and shoe merchants of the city, aged 82; in Washington, D. C., Dr. Charles McMillan, Medical Referee of the Pension Bureau; at Chenoa, Ill., General Louis La Duc, a former aide-de-camp to Louis Napoleon. **JANUARY 8TH.**—In London, William Marston, an English poet and dramatist, aged 70; at Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. D. S. Kinney, a noted minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, aged 55; in Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Wattles Pleasant, a well-known lawyer, aged 61; in Washington, D. C., Rear Admiral William Radford, U. S. N.; at Canandaigua, Elbridge Gerry Lapham, formerly United States Senator from New York, aged 75; in Madrid, Spain, Henry Brewster, a prominent New York lawyer, aged 84. **JANUARY 9TH.**—In Washington, D. C., Hon. William D. Kelley, "Father of the 9th," U. S. N., the distinguished mathematician, aged 74; in Madrid, Spain, Giorgio Ronconi, the famous baritone singer, aged 80. **JANUARY 10TH.**—In New York, Amzi S. Dodd, one of the pioneers of the baggage express business in this city, aged 58; in Chicago, Ill., Michael C. Heeneberry, commercial editor of the *Times*, aged 43. **JANUARY 11TH.**—In Hartford, Conn., Stephen A. Hubbard, managing editor of the *Courant*, aged 63; in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. John F. Stevens, a well-known physician, aged 71; in Albany, N. Y., Judge John C. Nott, aged 50. **JANUARY 12TH.**—In Lockport, N. Y., Major James Franklin Fitts, the well-known *literature*, lawyer, and soldier-novelist, aged 50; in New Haven, Professor Henry Noble Day, prominently identified at various times with successful educational institutions, aged 81; in Buffalo, J. Wilson Green, once a prominent lawyer and politician in New York City, aged 80. **JANUARY 13TH.**—In Fort Wayne, William Fleming, ex-State Treasurer of Indiana, aged 60; in Baltimore, Md., M. T. Skiff, business manager of the Patti-Rosa Comedy Company, aged 54.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LABOR-AGENTS are at work in South Carolina trying to induce colored people to emigrate to Oklahoma.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, expect during the year 1890 to turn out not less than 1,000 locomotives.

THE export trade in Japanese silks to America has grown immensely. Last year it was estimated at \$2,000,000, and this year at \$3,000,000.

THE Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill for the formation of a new county, called Jeff Davis County. The county seat will be Cleveland.

THE Peter's pence for 1889 yielded to the Pope \$30,000 less than in 1888. The legacies bequeathed to the Pope during the year amount to \$800,000.

THE French Government is about to negotiate a loan of 100,000,000 francs for the purpose of constructing railways in Tonquin and other French colonies.

IT looks as if the Japanese will soon distance the Americans in divorces. In fifteen urban districts of Tokio in October the records show 698 marriages and 258 divorces.

OFFICIAL returns show that not less than 500,000 persons in the city of Vienna and its suburbs, amounting to 42 per cent. of the population, have suffered from the influenza.

PRINCE BISMARCK has proposed in the Bundesrath the adoption of a uniform standard of time throughout the German Empire, for the better working of railways and mails and the mobilizing of troops.

SOUTH CAROLINA strawberries are ripening rapidly, and the entire crop, which aggregates about a million quarts, will be harvested before the 1st of March, unless a blizzard should intervene to prevent.

A RECENT decree promulgated by the Brazilian Government proclaims the separation of Church and State, guarantees religious liberty and equality, and continues the life stipends granted under the monarchy.

OWING to the colored exodus from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, hitherto Republican, it is said the district would now go Democratic by 1,500. This is the district represented by H. P. Cheatham, the colored Congressman.

IN his inaugural message to the Ohio Legislature, Governor Campbell strongly commended the Australian ballot system and spoke of the success it has met in other countries and States. Governor Hill would do well to take this audacious Ohio executive in hand.

THE Attorney-general of Colorado has begun suit against five past State treasurers to recover money which it is alleged these officials received as interest on State funds loaned different banks, and for which they rendered no account. It is believed the amount will reach nearly \$100,000 on each case.

ONE woman has made the silk gowns of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court for the past forty years, and she gets \$100 for each one of them. They are all made alike, the only difference being in the material, the Chief Justice wearing black Chinese satin, while his associates are robed in black silk. The Chief Justice always wears a new gown when he swears in as a President.

A BILL has been reported to the Senate for the purchase of a site east of the Capitol grounds, in Washington, upon which to erect a building for the Supreme Court. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings has recommended the passage of the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue of Columbus, to be unveiled in 1892. It is to be placed at the foot of Capitol Hill, in Pennsylvania Avenue.

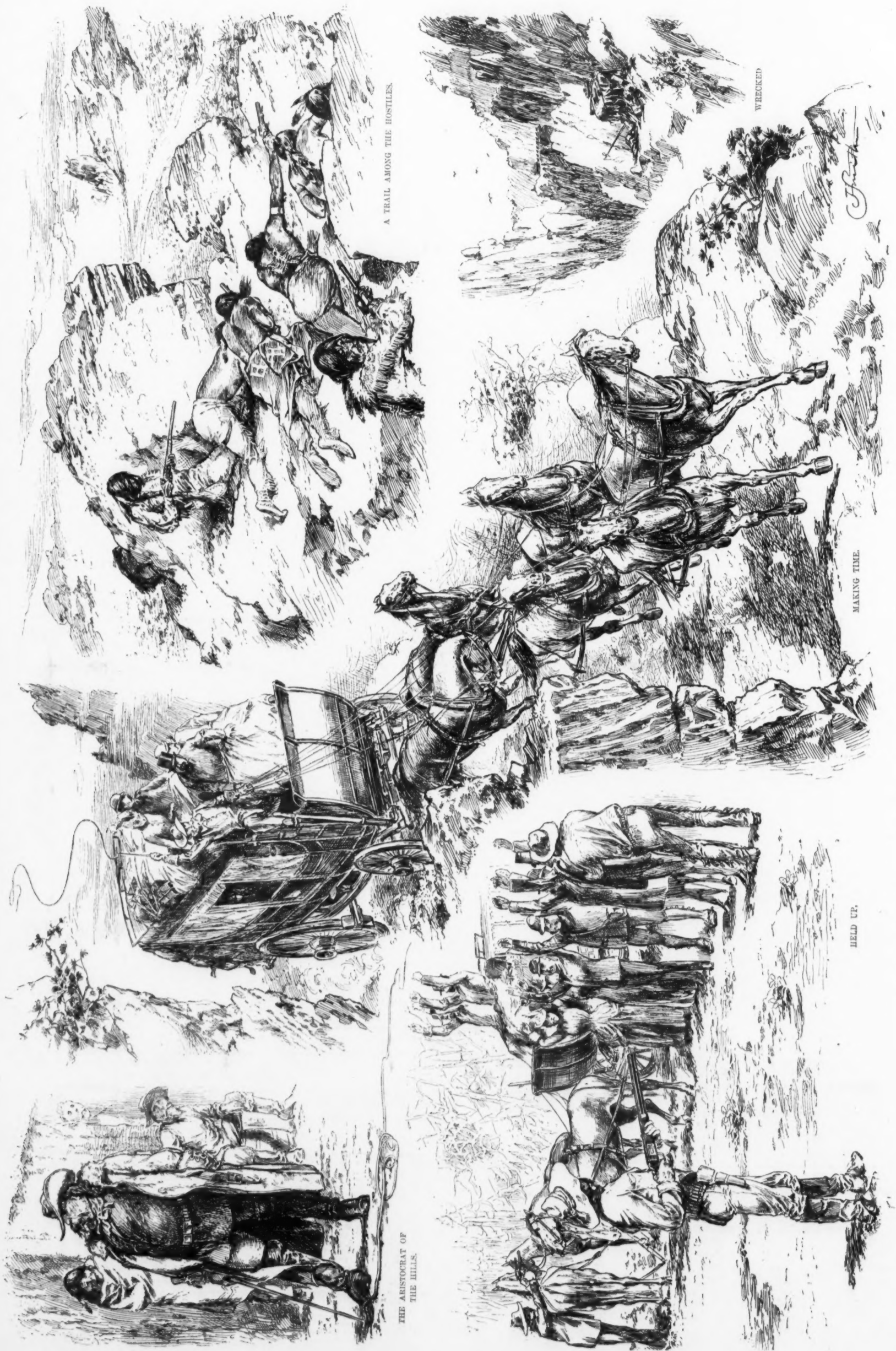
AT the recent election in Jackson, Mississippi, when colored voters presented themselves at the polls they were told significantly that the white men wanted "a peaceable election," and not a colored voter was allowed to cast his ballot. There is a fine chance for ballot reform down in that latitude, and it would be a very simple matter to accomplish it. The reform would consist simply of allowing colored Republicans to vote.

PORTUGAL has yielded to England's ultimatum, demanding the recall of the Portuguese forces, officials, and expeditions of every kind from the Shiré district and Mashonaland in Africa. But the Government, in this action, reserves all rights of the Portuguese crown in these territories. There was great excitement in Lisbon over the surrender of the Government; the British Legation was attacked, and the Prime Minister resigned his portfolio.

THE Hon. William E. Russell, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last year, has written a letter praising in the highest terms the working of the Australian ballot-law in that State. One sentence of his letter is worth quoting. He says: "I do not think there ever has been in this State an election so quiet, orderly, and free from intimidation, corruption, or any improper influence, as we had last November under this new ballot-law."

THE Solicitor of the Treasury, who has been investigating the subject of immigration at the Port of New York, has recommended to Secretary Windom that the contract made by the Government with the Board of Emigration Commissioners in 1883 be abrogated, and the supervision of immigration placed in charge of officials under the direct control of the Treasury Department. It is understood that Secretary Windom will act in accordance with these suggestions.

ABOUT 2,000 pension-bills have been introduced in Congress so far this session, and each day adds to the number. The shortest bill of the session, and perhaps the most important, if it should pass, was introduced by Senator Plumb, and this is the entire bill: "From and after the passage of this act all pensions now existing, or hereafter granted, on account of any degree or kind of general disability, shall be increased one-half, provided that no such pension shall be allowed or continued for less than \$6 a month." What effect this curious bill would have on all acts passed granting pensions in Congress hereafter would be difficult to say. But it would add about one-third to the amount now annually expended for pensions.



A TRAIL AMONG THE HOSTILES.

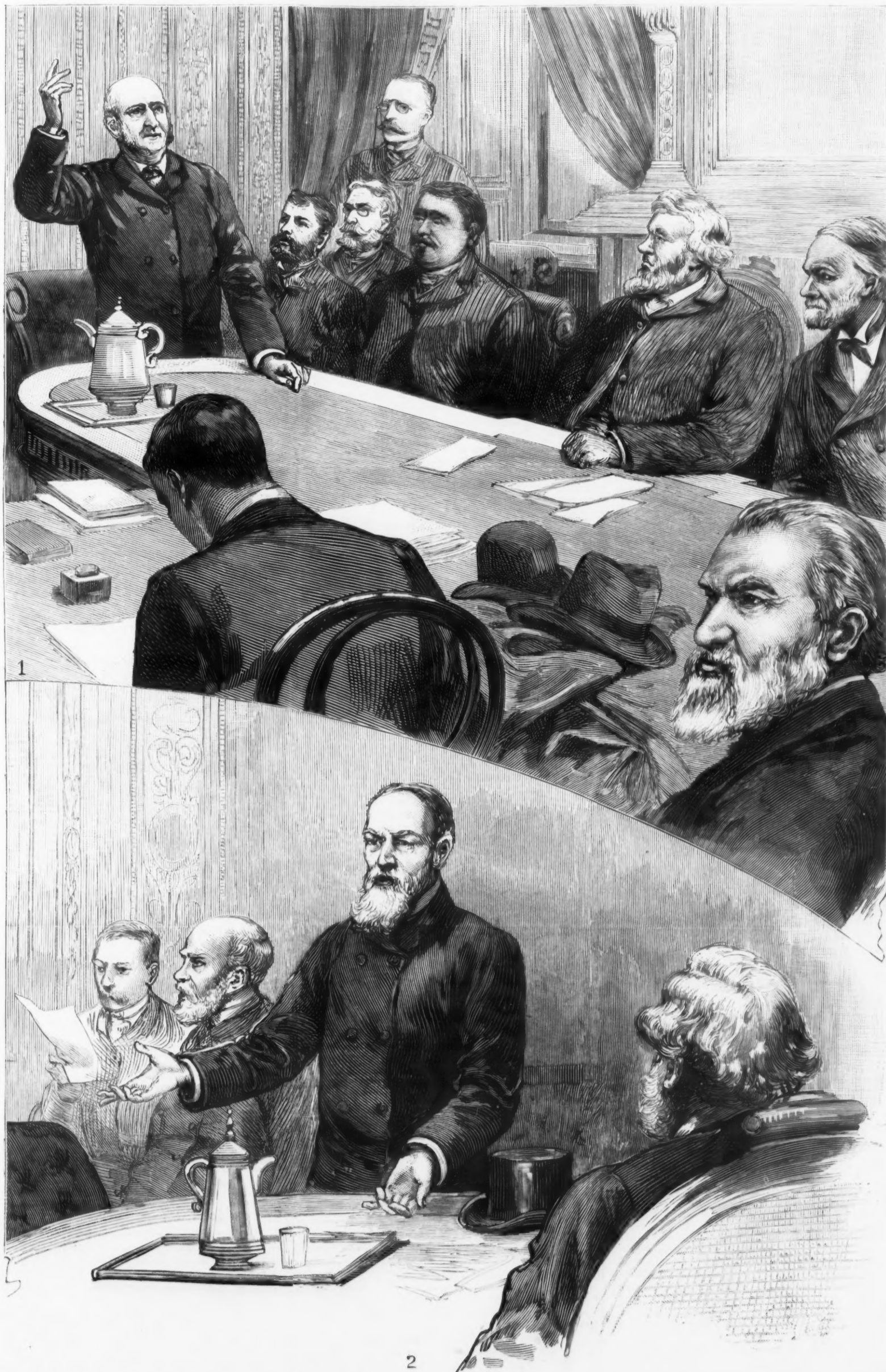
MAKING TIME.

HELD UP.

THE HIGHWAYMEN OF THE PLAINS.—PERILS OF STAGE-COACH TRAVEL IN THE FAR WEST.—[SEE PAGE 440.]

THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE HILLS.

WRECKED.



1. HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW: "WE URGE THE SELECTION OF NEW YORK NOT BECAUSE WE ARE NEW-YORKERS, BUT BECAUSE WE WANT THE FAIR TO BE A PHENOMENAL NATIONAL SUCCESS."
2. MAYOR CREGIER: "CHICAGO WANTS THE EXPOSITION. THE WEST MUST BE NOTICED."

THE HEARING OF THE NEW YORK AND CHICAGO DELEGATIONS BEFORE THE QUADRA-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE WORLD'S FAIR, JANUARY 11TH.—FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM AND PHOTOS BY C. M. BELL.—[SEE PAGE 440.]

TARIFF REFORM.

OPINIONS OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN AS TO THE PARTY POLICY.

SOME weeks since the proprietors of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER addressed certain inquiries to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, with a view of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the exact sentiments of these exponents of the minority party concerning the subject of tariff reform. The main question thus submitted was as follows:

"In your opinion, is the tariff policy of your party, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, to be regarded as tentative and temporary, or as permanent in its character? Should the party policy contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result?"

Replies to these inquiries have been received from Democratic Representatives in all parts of the country, and they show conclusively that the policy proposed in the Mills Bill will be adhered to as the policy of the party, and that the tendency toward practical free trade is steadily gaining strength among the Democratic leaders. With our limited space we can only publish a few of the replies at hand, but these will be quite sufficient to illustrate the drift of Democratic sentiment as represented by those who have been authorized to embody it in legislation.

Hon. C. R. Breckenridge writes: "I consider the tariff policy, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, to be in accord with the traditions, principles, and convictions of the party, and to be permanent in its character."

"I think the party should contemplate the removal of all needless, hurtful, and unjust restrictions upon trade. This would bring the tariff, by steady and judicious steps, to a revenue basis as distinguished from a protective basis. In pursuing this course regard should be had for the equities of any special interests that may exist. In other words, I would contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result."

Hon. C. H. Mansur, of the Second Missouri District, writes: "The tariff policy of the Democratic party, as defined in the St. Louis platform of 1888, is permanent in character. Practical free trade in this country, under the Constitution as it is, is an utter impossibility. The revenues required are so great, that any tariff levied for revenue only, and with exemptions as far as practicable of the common necessities of life, and of raw material not raised in this country required by our manufacturers to perfect their products and financially compete with their rivals abroad, properly adjusted, will give ample margin for protection to all such industries as may require assistance."

Hon. A. M. Dockery, of the Third Missouri District, says: "The tariff policy of the Democratic party, as stated in the last platform, is to be 'permanent in its character,' and looks to a reduction of Federal taxation to the 'actual necessities of the Government economically administered.'"

Hon. William C. Oates, of Alabama, says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that all platform declarations as well as legislation on the tariff are to a great extent and necessarily 'tentative and temporary.' The policy of the Democratic party is not, and never will be, to repeal all protective duties, and to establish practical free trade."

Hon. Silas Hare, of Texas, says: "I approve the tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1888. I approve the policy of President Cleveland, as stated in his Message to the Fiftyeth Congress. And to emphasize these views, I favor Grover Cleveland for re-election in 1892."

Hon. George W. Fithian, of the Sixteenth District of Illinois, writing briefly, says: "In my opinion the principles embodied in the last Democratic National Platform will be the permanent policy of the Democratic party. It is my further opinion that if the party should in the least abandon the position there taken, it would be disastrous in the future. I am for a reduction of the tariff on all the necessities of life to a strictly revenue basis. I am of the opinion that the internal revenue taxation upon liquors should be permanently maintained."

Hon. W. J. Stone, of Kentucky, declares that in his opinion "the tariff policy, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, must eventually be the fixed policy of the United States Government. As a final and definite result, the policy of the party should be an entire abolition of the protective feature of our tariff laws."

The Representative of the Second Iowa District, Hon. Walter I. Hayes, gives his views at some length. We quote: "There can be no doubt that President Cleveland's message embodied the permanent principle and policy of the party, and that the issue will be forced and the battle fought until the doctrine of protection is finally settled one way or the other, as a principle, by the enlightened sentiment of the country. Your question, 'Should the party policy contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result?' is not now a practical one. The demands and necessities of the Government for its debts, pensions, and current expenses are, and for many years will be, so great that a large revenue will be essential, and this will doubtless continue to be mainly raised through a tariff, and consequently the present and practical policy of the Democratic party will be reform in, and not abolition of, the tariff. The party stands pledged to the principle of tariff for revenue, and this revenue to be only such as may be required in an economical and honest administration of the Government, but even this affords such incidental protection as the fathers of the doctrine never dreamed of; and right here the reform should be, and not in encouraging the plundering of the people by attempting to maintain so-called protection. Prosperity by taxation has forever ceased to be the tenet of any Democrat."

Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas, goes into an exhaustive argument of the whole tariff question. We quote somewhat at length: "The Democratic party maintains that the Government has no right under the Constitution to take by force the property of one individual and bestow it upon another; and it therefore limits the power of Congress to taxation for the sole purpose of running the machinery of Government, of paying its just debts, and of discharging its honest obligations."

"On the contrary, the Republican party insists, through its recognized leaders, that the Legislative branch of the Government has the constitutional right to exercise the power of taxation in

such a way as to confer benefits upon individuals, or classes of individuals, at the expense and to the detriment of the great mass of the people; and it seeks to justify itself upon the ground that the general welfare must be regarded as paramount to the individual suffering."

"Pay a bounty to the sugar producers," says the Republican party, "in order to build up the sugar industry of the country."

"There is no authority under the Constitution," replies the Democratic party, "for taxing the mass of the people in order to enrich the sugar-producers. Upon the same false principle why not pay a bounty to the wheat-growers, the cotton-planters, the farmers?"

"Subsidize steamship lines," cries out the Republican leader, "in order that our flag may float in every breeze, our commerce may be carried in American bottoms, and that we may cultivate closer commercial relations with foreign countries and open up to our producers and manufacturers the markets of the world."

"There is no constitutional power vested in Congress to do this," answers the Democratic leader. "The power to tax in order to maintain and carry on Government does not, either directly or by implication, confer the authority to hand over to the owners of steamship lines large subsidies to induce them to run steamships to foreign ports under the American flag, even though this be covered with the cloak of closer commercial relations and of foreign markets."

"Commerce has its laws, and they are constant, natural, reasonable, and consistent. Unfettered, it will flow in natural channels; restricted, it will become stagnant."

"Remove the bars at the mouths of rivers and they will flow with increased speed and volume to the sea. Remove the artificial obstructions to commerce and it will also increase in volume."

"It is useless to endeavor to cultivate closer commercial relations with foreign countries by subsidizing steamship owners to send their vessels to those countries laden with American goods while our tariff laws force them to return home in ballast. Trade is reciprocal. No country will buy from us if it cannot sell to us."

"From what I have said in reply to your first question it would seem supererogatory to add that I believe the Democratic party ought to stand firmly and permanently upon the platform of 'tariff for revenue only.'"

"To your second interrogatory I answer: Might I not, with equal propriety, ask whether the Republican party contemplates absolute prohibition of importations 'as a final and definite result'?"

"If protection means anything it means the prevention of importations that may compete with home productions; and, carried out to its last analysis, protection, therefore, means prohibition. Yet there is hardly a protectionist in the United States who would not repel the insinuation and repudiate the charge that he was a commercial prohibitionist."

"The Constitution provides that 'no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.'"

"If the custom-houses were abolished there would only be three modes of taxation left—internal revenue, income, and direct. The first two methods have been tried and abandoned, except the internal revenue from whisky, tobacco, and a few other articles, and the people of certain sections are clamoring to-day for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco, while in Virginia both parties, judging from their platforms, seem to have heard the clamor of the people on this question."

"The third mode would scarcely be sustained. Under that system Texas, with her large population and comparatively small amount of wealth, would have to bear a much larger share of the burden of taxation than several of her wealthier but less populous sisters. It would seem, then, that for generations to come the tax collectors will be found at the custom-houses."

Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, writes: "The Mills Bill was essentially a high-tariff measure. It enlarged the free list and lowered some duties, but that is a necessity of tariff reduction. Some taxes must be cut off. That is admitted by everybody. Which ones to dispense with, is the real question before the country, and Mr. Mills, in his admirable speech during the debate on the bill named after him, announced and demonstrated that it is not a free-trade measure, but that, on the contrary, it aimed to leave a sufficient margin to cover the difference between our own and foreign wages, and to afford a fair interest to capital. The bill was far from perfect, and no doubt its framers could improve it to-day; but it was not attacked so much for what it proposed as for its tendencies. In my judgment it did not go far enough in the direction of practical relief. There are certain products, which may be styled elementary, which ought always to be on the free list, such as wool, iron, coal, lumber, and salt—in fine, those things which enter into nearly every branch of industry."

"The Democracy intend to increase the free list in this direction, and therefore set their faces against the confederacy by which nearly everything, without regard to its relation to anything else, is made the subject of protection. There are some few things which, for the common interest, ought to be cheapened instead of appreciated in value; but this confederacy embraces: First, productions which clearly can sustain themselves in the world's markets without Government aid; second, productions which are the very life of every kind of manufacture; third, productions which are exotic, and are still subjects of experiment; and fourth, productions which are of universal necessity, but can never, in our soil and climate, be cultivated in quantities sufficient for general use."

"The effect of embracing these classes of goods in the system of protection is not only to enhance their cost to the people at large, but, above all, to force the laborer to begin the process of manufacture by paying the highest price for the material in which he works. It certainly affords no protection at all to him if he depends on the home market for the consumption of his output, so long as the home capacity to produce continues greater than the home capacity to use. The confederacy ends where it began if it does not enlarge our market in the same ratio that it increases our productive power. It certainly does not do this, as is proved by the long periods of idleness of many of our manufactures, and it never can do this so long as labor can be imported into the country in excess of the demand for it."

"What a protective system might do for a small country with homogeneous industries is one thing; what for a country practically embracing a continent is another. The cost of transportation has always been regarded as a natural protection. So is the collection in a small district of a great number of products most necessary to general manufacturing. High duties may keep foreign coal and iron out of New England and give Pennsylvania higher prices for both these articles; but they do more than this. They give her the advantage, besides, as against New England, of having her iron mine next to her coal mine, and her rolling-mill planted at the mouths of each of them. This illustration may be applied with great force to the situation of certain Southern States in relation to Northern, as Alabama to Michigan, etc. There are products, too, which never attain their full usefulness until they are combined with foreign products. This is true of our domestic wool, as is evinced by the superiority of foreign cloths over our own. To admit certain finishing wools free of duty would not lower the price nor check the increase of our own, because it would almost certainly drive foreign goods out of our market. The Democratic position is confined to a reduction of taxation to constitutional limits both in methods and amounts. They regard unnecessary revenue as a positive evil. As a practical party they will confine their reductions to those articles which ought always to be free, or which will least feel a change in duty. This is not a 'tentative and temporary' attitude. It is permanent in its character. Whether it will lead to free trade or not no one can say, because free trade is not possible under a customs system of taxation; and the system of the future, if there is to be a change, has not been evolved."

Hon. J. Abbott, of Texas, does not consider the Mills Bill as the best that could be framed, but it is a step in the right direction, and would "afford some measure of relief to a tax-burdened people."

NOVELTIES IN PARIS HATS AND DINNER-DRESSES.

THE hats illustrated in this article are from the house of Kate Weber, in the Rue de la Paix. This modiste makes a specialty of artistic hats, and of reproducing copies of the head-gear in old pictures of historic styles. She employs an artist, who makes small sketches from the paintings in the Louvre and the galleries at Versailles, and from these she makes picturesque hats, which suit well the faces she arranges them for. The models chosen this week are not so much "picture hats" as usual, but have a decided style of their own.

The hat marked No. 1 is called the Louis XI., and is made in black velvet with the crown of the same, and a band of light-blue velvet, with bows at the back and a large pompon of blue feathers in the front. The same form is also made in felt of any color,



LA JEAN GRANIER.

and is very striking when made in fine black felt with a full puff crown of canary-yellow velvet. The crown is pulled forward over the brim in two points, and in the back is placed a high group of black ostrich feathers or cock's plumes, which last are worn on everything.

The hat in the same group marked No. 2 is "La Piquante," as it is a style which suits extremely a saucy face. It is made of velvet, the original model being of emerald-green velvet, with an embroidered band of black silk and jet inside the upturned pointed front. The top is covered with folds of velvet, gathered up in the back and held in place by a bunch of black feathers, while a similar pompon adorns the front. Narrow green-velvet strings tie under the chin at the side. In the same sketch is a suggestion of a new dolman for street wear. The little pointed yoke is made of stripes of black velvet and bands of gold embroidery. To this is attached a short cape of ermine fur, which is the coarser Astrakhan and quite the fur of the season. Under this is a second little cape coming to the elbows. A high collar of velvet comes up well under the ears, and is turned over again in small points in front.

The hat No. 3 is of black velvet with an inserted open-work band of fine jet in the brim. The crown is completely covered with light-yellow ostrich feathers, with black cock's plumes in front and at the side, among the softer feathers. Black-velvet strings come from the back. Velvet or satin strings are placed on all the hats, and are very becoming and coquettish. Often a broad satin ribbon is used, but it is more difficult to tie and arrange prettily, and the narrow velvet "bride" is the favorite.

The large beaver hat in the sketch is "La Jean Granier," and is of soft, mouse-colored silk beaver, with bows of heliotrope and sage-green. It is made in a variety of colors, black with bows of

light blue and black velvet, or in russet-brown with brown bows in two shades and bands and bows of gold braid.

Dinner-dresses are unusually simple, but of extreme elegance. All are made *en princesse*, with round *décolleté* neck in front filled in with ruffles of silk muslin or gauze, and sleeves of the same material coming in puffs to the elbow. A beautiful dinner dress is in a deep, old rose armure silk—say rather it is the color of a faded Jacqueminot rose, almost purplish in tone. The silk was of the quality which "would stand alone," with a long-trained back and the round open neck trimmed with full ruffles and fichus of rose-pink gauze, and sleeves of the same coming half way to the wrist. A black brocade figured with colored bunches of flowers was cut in the same manner and trimmed with gauze of lemon-yellow. The manner of making is very simple, but the fit and general appearance of the gown is very quiet and rich.

Raudnitz, in the Rue Louis le Grand, has just finished a charming visiting-dress for a Philadelphia beauty, which will add one more triumph to the score of wearer and maker. It is of a beige or biscuit-colored cloth, fitted to perfection with a *corsage moulté*, that is, without visible darts in front, and opening invisibly at the under-arm seam. The neck is cut slightly low and round, and edged with a band of silk embroidery of the same beige color as the dress. Under this is fitted a tiny yoke and high collar of velvet, mauve changing to gray. The effect is almost of an over-dress of cloth over a velvet bodice. A handsome ornament of beige-colored passementerie covers the joining



PICTURESQUE PARIS HATS.

on the shoulder. The high sleeves are of the changeable velvet, full at the top and buttoning closely at the wrist. The skirts are simply draped over the back of the corsage, and across the front is a little girdle of the silk passementerie.

A novelty for the trimming of tulle ball-dresses has just been introduced. It is a box of rose-leaves, which encircles the bottom of the skirt and crosses the bodice in front. The effect is very beautiful. The separate rose-leaves of finest silk, each a perfect copy of nature, are fastened to a tulle foundation and made into a round *boa*—there is no other word to describe it. The leaves are large and so daintily joined to their tulle support that they flutter with every movement, and have a most airy and fragile appearance.

In the *trousseau* of the Princess Louise of Wales was a pink tulle ball-dress trimmed with flat daisy petals which were glued to the tulle, but the effect was not so beautiful as this box of roses.

Ball-dresses are quite long, even tulle skirts being made with tiny trains.

The hair is still worn very elaborately, with many little curls and ornaments. Many ladies are trying the "pompadour" style and wearing the front hair brushed as much as possible straight back from the face, usually in a high puff, without a sign of crimp or curl around the brow. It is exceedingly distinguished, but is very trying to many faces. One sees less of the red-dyed hair than formerly. The craze for Persian henna and the artificial red hair which it produced seems to be growing less. One sees still many golden-haired beauties with the dark hair showing unexpectedly, but the fashion for natural color is in the ascendant.

E.

WALL STREET.—NOTES BY THE WAY.

THOSE of my readers who, months ago, when Sugar certificates were selling at over 120, took my advice to get out of it and to keep out of it ought to be thankful. If any of them are loaded up at recent figures, I advise them to be careful, and watch an opportunity when the short interest is caught and cornered, to get out at rising prices, for it would not surprise me if insiders, with the help of the short interest, should advance the price of sugar whenever it hovers around 50. The banks refuse to lend money on the certificates, and they are still good things to leave alone; but if my readers have been caught with any of them on hand, I would advise them to hang on and not be frightened out of their holdings just at this particular period of depression. Incidentally, I hear that the boasted surplus of \$10,000,000 which the Sugar Trust had on hand has dwindled down to one-third, or one-fifth of that amount. Evidently there has been bad management on the part of insiders, and they have been unloading.

I expressed myself in reference to Reading weeks ago very freely. My advice to my readers was to leave it alone, and those who remember that advice, and kept out of Reading, now thank their stars, for they have seen the income bonds selling off at a marvelously rapid rate, while a clique or combination is boosting the stock, which, of course, cannot have the slightest show for a dividend so long as the income bonds ahead of it earn nothing. The management of Reading has no doubt been sacrificed by Mr. Corbin and his associates to the interest of the New Jersey Central Company, in whose welfare they are all deeply concerned.

It looks to me very much as if there was something like a swindle in the way in which investors in Reading have been treated, and I advise the stockholders, when the row breaks out, to take sides against the management and drive them out of the places they have occupied with profit to no one, apparently, but themselves. If the stockholders of corporations would only show a little more spunk they would receive better treatment from the men they put in charge.

The east-bound shipments from Chicago for the last week of the year were the largest on record, although the week included a legal holiday. This shows how busy the railroads are and how large the crops in the West have been. It is a significant sign and a warning to the bears.

JASPER.

INSURANCE.—SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I CANNOT do better than answer a few of the questions that have been addressed to me by some of my readers. A resident of Albany County asks me whether he had better give up his insurance in the New York Life, and his semi-tontine policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. He says he judges from my articles that he has not made a good investment by taking out these policies, and that he can get ten per cent. on his money by well-secured investments in Western property. My correspondent must remember that his policies represent two things—First, investment; second, insurance. I have no doubt that he can take the money that he pays for his premiums and put it in a savings bank at four per cent., and if he lives, accumulate more at the expiration of a given period than the insurance companies could pay him; but the savings bank would not insure his life and at the same time pay him interest, as the insurance companies propose to do. If his family are unprovided for, and if, considering his own and their situation, he deems it prudent to provide for them in case of his death, life insurance is the only provision I can see that he can make. As to the Northwestern Mutual Life Company, I consider it one of the best and safest of its kind in existence. The New York Life is a purely mutual company, and the result of its matured ton-

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A correspondent at Philadelphia wants to know if I have any information to give him in reference to the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He says it was in bad condition something like a year ago, and wants to know if its affairs have improved of late. From the report of the Insurance Superintendent, I infer that the company is in a much better condition, but will endeavor to obtain some facts in answer to the specific inquiries of my correspondent shortly.

A St. Louis gentleman writes to inquire in reference to his policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association of America, with its head office at New York. I presume that my correspondent knows by public information that the Insurance Department of this State has reported this company to the Attorney-General for dissolution, and a hearing before a referee is now being had in this city. A decision will shortly be reached. Without anticipating what that decision may be, I am at liberty to say that if I had insurance in a company, and if it were undergoing such proceedings, I should at least feel decidedly uneasy about it and wish my policy were in some other concern.

A gentleman at Princeton, Ill., who writes to me in very complimentary terms in reference to my insurance articles, wants my opinion of the Bankers' Life Association of St. Paul. My correspondent says he wants to know if he can get "better and cheaper" insurance in some other company. I do not know that he can get any cheaper insurance, but he must remember that the cheaper the insurance, as a rule, the less the security he gets. The Bankers' of St. Paul was organized on the 6th of August, 1880. In 1888, for which year I have at hand the last official report, its income was over \$139,000, its disbursements for losses and claims \$92,000, expenses \$32,500, and its cash assets nearly \$193,000, with liability for unpaid claims of \$20,000, and 4,794 certificates in force. I should call this a fair company of its class, but it is not a large company. As a rule, the small insurance companies are not as secure as those that have larger and heavier assets and surpluses, but the statement of this company is creditable as far as it goes.

I have had several communications from a prominent gentleman in Terre Haute, in reference to his treatment by the Aetna Life Company. I cannot tell, from the facts he gives me, whether he has been properly used or not. If he will send me his policy I will make the calculations from the standpoint of an actuary, and tell him whether or not he has been honorably treated.

I am glad of an opportunity of answering my correspondents when they ask questions that concern the relations of the insurance business to the great American public. THE HERMIT.

PERSONAL.

CORPORAL TANNER has had a post-office named in his honor in Indiana.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILSON, of Maryland, has been re-elected for a term of six years.

A BILL providing for the erection of a monument to Edwin M. Stanton has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

THE baby king of Spain has been seriously ill, and at one time his death seemed inevitable. At this writing he is reported to be on the way to recovery.

PHILIP W. MCKINNEY, the New Governor of Virginia, was never known to utter a profane word, never smoked, never chewed tobacco, and never drank liquor in his life.

AMONG recent deaths abroad is that of Dr. Doellinger, the head of the "Old Catholic" movement in southern Germany, and one of the famous opponents of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He had reached the age of ninety years.

MISS LETITIE ALDRICH, a niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada, made her first appearance on the stage at the National Theatre in Washington on the 7th inst. There was a fashionable audience, and Miss Aldrich made a favorable impression.

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF, of New York, has just made a gift of \$10,000 to Harvard University for the establishment of a museum for the study of the literature, history, and remains of the Semitic peoples. This unique gift will provide for a want which every thoughtful student of history must recognize.

WE learn from a correspondent at Cordoba that the appointment of Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic has given great satisfaction to the President and people of that country. He has been the recipient of marked courtesies, a man-of-war having been sent to Montevideo to convey him to Buenos Ayres.

MISS CARRIE BURNHAM KILGORE, of Philadelphia, has just been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. She is the fourth one of her sex who has sought for or obtained this distinction. The other three women practitioners are Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Laura De Force Gordon, and Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of Nebraska.

THE Democrats of the Montana Legislature have elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis United States Senators. These men have been given certificates by Governor Toole, while the Republican Senators have the signatures of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary, with the seal of the State. The rival Senators have transferred their contest to the Senate at Washington.

AN eccentric old man named Otis H. Brown, who lived the life of a recluse in Osseo, Minn., recently committed suicide, and before doing so wrote a funeral sermon, which he left in the hands of a neighbor, with instructions to have it preached over his remains. He was a carpenter by trade, and among the things about his hut was a coffin, which he told others was made for himself.

A MANAGER has offered Henry M. Stanley \$1,000 a lecture for fifty lectures, to be delivered in America during next winter, and the great explorer has not yet signified whether he will accept the offer or not. This is probably the biggest offer ever made for a series of lectures in this country. It may well be doubted whether the best of managers could escape a loss after paying the lecturer at this gilt-edged rate.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew have gone to Australia. Just before leaving London they took occasion to speak severely of the "unfriendly attitude" of Americans, Mrs. Potter expressing herself with especial bitterness. She thought "New York society should not throw stones, since it lived in too fragile and transparent glass houses itself." She was of the opinion that there was as much purity, honesty, and good breeding on the stage as off, even in the proudest New York mansions. The press, she said, had hounded her for months, and made insinuations that were utterly unfounded. Mr. Bellew was her friend, and but for him she would not have one in the world.

NEXT to the late Judge Kelley, Samuel J. Randall has been in the "harness" longer than any other living Representative. He was elected to the Congress next succeeding that in which Judge Kelley made his *début*, in 1862. Following close upon Mr. Randall is Mr. O'Neill, of the Second Pennsylvania District, who entered Congress with Mr. Randall, but was defeated in 1870. Taking his terms in both the House and Senate, Mr. Sherman has served continuously in Congress since the Thirty-fourth Congress, except during the time he was in the Cabinet. Senator Morrill entered the House at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has served ever since either as Representative or as Senator.

IN the House of Representatives the other day, Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduced a joint resolution providing that a \$50,000 statue of Samuel J. Tilden shall be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol, and that its inscription shall declare that Mr. Tilden was the nineteenth President of the United States, elected by the people, but not seated. The reading of the resolution was followed with prolonged applause on the Democratic side. The Republicans sat silent until the Democrats were tired of applauding, and then Mr. Sweeney, of Iowa, asked in solemn tones if it was proposed to put the inscription in cipher. Then the Republicans had their laugh, and the measure was sent to the Library Committee to die a natural death.

IN the United States Senate, the other day, Mr. Voorhees made a fierce attack on President Harrison and W. W. Dudley, charging that the former had used his influence to protect the latter from prosecution on account of his "blocks-of-five" letter; that the Attorney-general had instructed the District-attorney in Indiana to favor Dudley's escape, etc., and calling for all the correspondence in the case. In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate, the Attorney-general states that there has never been any correspondence on the subject; that no instructions were ever issued from the Department of Justice in regard to the arrest, or exemption from arrest, of Colonel Dudley, and that, in a word, there is no ground whatever for Mr. Voorhees's attack. The truth appears to be that he is actuated altogether by feelings of personal enmity, re-enforced by a desire to reap a little political capital for himself among the Indiana Democracy.

TARIFF REFORM.

OPINIONS OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN AS TO THE PARTY POLICY.

SOME weeks since the proprietors of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER addressed certain inquiries to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, with a view of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the exact sentiments of these exponents of the minority party concerning the subject of tariff reform. The main question thus submitted was as follows:

"In your opinion, is the tariff policy of your party, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, to be regarded as tentative and temporary, or as permanent in its character? Should the party policy contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result?"

Replies to these inquiries have been received from Democratic Representatives in all parts of the country, and they show conclusively that the policy proposed in the Mills Bill will be adhered to as the policy of the party, and that the tendency toward practical free trade is steadily gaining strength among the Democratic leaders. With our limited space we can only publish a few of the replies at hand, but these will be quite sufficient to illustrate the drift of Democratic sentiment as represented by those who have been authorized to embody it in legislation.

Hon. C. R. Breckenridge writes: "I consider the tariff policy, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, to be in accord with the traditions, principles, and convictions of the party, and to be permanent in its character."

"I think the party should contemplate the removal of all needless, hurtful, and unjust restrictions upon trade. This would bring the tariff, by steady and judicious steps, to a revenue basis as distinguished from a protective basis. In pursuing this course regard should be had for the equities of any special interests that may exist. In other words, I would contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result."

Hon. C. H. Mansur, of the Second Missouri District, writes: "The tariff policy of the Democratic party, as defined in the St. Louis platform of 1888, is permanent in character. Practical free trade in this country, under the Constitution as it is, is an utter impossibility. The revenues required are so great, that any tariff levied for revenue only, and with exemptions as far as practicable of the common necessities of life, and of raw material not raised in this country required by our manufacturers to perfect their products and financially compete with their rivals abroad, properly adjusted, will give ample margin for protection to all such industries as may require assistance."

Hon. A. M. Dockery, of the Third Missouri District, says: "The tariff policy of the Democratic party, as stated in the last platform, is to be 'permanent in its character,' and looks to a reduction of Federal taxation to the 'actual necessities of the Government economically administered.'"

Hon. William C. Oates, of Alabama, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that all platform declarations as well as legislation on the tariff are to a great extent and necessarily 'tentative and temporary.' The policy of the Democratic party is not, and never will be, to repeal all protective duties, and to establish practical free trade."

Hon. Silas Hare, of Texas, says: "I approve the tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1888. I approve the policy of President Cleveland, as stated in his Message to the Fiftyth Congress. And to emphasize these views, I favor Grover Cleveland for re-election in 1892."

Hon. George W. Fithian, of the Sixteenth District of Illinois, writing briefly, says: "In my opinion the principles embodied in the last Democratic National Platform will be the permanent policy of the Democratic party. It is my further opinion that if the party should in the least abandon the position there taken, it would be disastrous in the future. I am for a reduction of the tariff on all the necessities of life to a strictly revenue basis. I am of the opinion that the internal revenue taxation upon liquors should be permanently maintained."

Hon. W. J. Stone, of Kentucky, declares that in his opinion "the tariff policy, as stated in the last Democratic National Platform, must eventually be the fixed policy of the United States Government. As a final and definite result, the policy of the party should be an entire abolition of the protective feature of our tariff laws."

The Representative of the Second Iowa District, Hon. Walter I. Hayes, gives his views at some length. We quote: "There can be no doubt that President Cleveland's message embodied the permanent principle and policy of the party, and that the issue will be forced and the battle fought until the doctrine of protection is finally settled one way or the other, as a principle, by the enlightened sentiment of the country. Your question, 'Should the party policy contemplate practical free trade, or the abolition of the protective duties, as a final and definite result?' is not now a practical one. The demands and necessities of the Government for its debts, pensions, and current expenses are, and for many years will be, so great that a large revenue will be essential, and this will doubtless continue to be mainly raised through a tariff, and consequently the present and practical policy of the Democratic party will be reform in, and not abolition of, the tariff. The party stands pledged to the principle of tariff for revenue, and this revenue to be only such as may be required in an economical and honest administration of the Government, but even this affords such incidental protection as the fathers of the doctrine never dreamed of; and right here the reform should be, and not in encouraging the plundering of the people by attempting to maintain so-called protection. Prosperity by taxation has forever ceased to be the tenet of any Democrat."

Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas, goes into an exhaustive argument of the whole tariff question. We quote somewhat at length: "The Democratic party maintains that the Government has no right under the Constitution to take by force the property of one individual and bestow it upon another; and it therefore limits the power of Congress to taxation for the sole purpose of running the machinery of Government, of paying its just debts, and of discharging its honest obligations."

"On the contrary, the Republican party insists, through its recognized leaders, that the Legislative branch of the Government has the constitutional right to exercise the power of taxation in

such a way as to confer benefits upon individuals, or classes of individuals, at the expense and to the detriment of the great mass of the people; and it seeks to justify itself upon the ground that the general welfare must be regarded as paramount to the individual suffering."

"Pay a bounty to the sugar producers," says the Republican party, "in order to build up the sugar industry of the country."

"There is no authority under the Constitution," replies the Democratic party, "for taxing the mass of the people in order to enrich the sugar-producers. Upon the same false principle why not pay a bounty to the wheat-growers, the cotton-planters, the farmers?"

"Subsidize steamship lines," cries out the Republican leader, "in order that our flag may float in every breeze, our commerce may be carried in American bottoms, and that we may cultivate closer commercial relations with foreign countries and open up to our producers and manufacturers the markets of the world."

"There is no constitutional power vested in Congress to do this," answers the Democratic leader. "The power to tax in order to maintain and carry on Government does not, either directly or by implication, confer the authority to hand over to the owners of steamship lines large subsidies to induce them to run steamships to foreign ports under the American flag, even though this be covered with the cloak of closer commercial relations and of foreign markets."

"Commerce has its laws, and they are constant, natural, reasonable, and consistent. Unfettered, it will flow in natural channels; restricted, it will become stagnant."

"Remove the bars at the mouths of rivers and they will flow with increased speed and volume to the sea. Remove the artificial obstructions to commerce and it will also increase in volume."

"It is useless to endeavor to cultivate closer commercial relations with foreign countries by subsidizing steamship owners to send their vessels to those countries laden with American goods while our tariff laws force them to return home in ballast. Trade is reciprocal. No country will buy from us if it cannot sell to us."

"From what I have said in reply to your first question it would seem supererogatory to add that I believe the Democratic party ought to stand firmly and permanently upon the platform of 'tariff for revenue only.'"

"To your second interrogatory I answer: Might I not, with equal propriety, ask whether the Republican party contemplates absolute prohibition of importations 'as a final and definite result'?"

"If protection means anything it means the prevention of importations that may compete with home productions; and, carried out to its last analysis, protection, therefore, means prohibition. Yet there is hardly a protectionist in the United States who would not repel the insinuation and repudiate the charge that he was a commercial prohibitionist."

"The Constitution provides that 'no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.'"

"If the custom-houses were abolished there would only be three modes of taxation left—internal revenue, income, and direct. The first two methods have been tried and abandoned, except the internal revenue from whisky, tobacco, and a few other articles, and the people of certain sections are clamoring to-day for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco, while in Virginia both parties, judging from their platforms, seem to have heard the clamor of the people on this question."

"The third mode would scarcely be sustained. Under that system Texas, with her large population and comparatively small amount of wealth, would have to bear a much larger share of the burden of taxation than several of her wealthier but less populous sisters. It would seem, then, that for generations to come the tax collectors will be found at the custom-houses."

Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, writes: "The Mills Bill was essentially a high-tariff measure. It enlarged the free list and lowered some duties, but that is a necessity of tariff reduction. Some taxes must be cut off. That is admitted by everybody. Which ones to dispense with, is the real question before the country, and Mr. Mills, in his admirable speech during the debate on the bill named after him, announced and demonstrated that it is not a free-trade measure, but that, on the contrary, it aimed to leave a sufficient margin to cover the difference between our own and foreign wages, and to afford a fair interest to capital. The bill was far from perfect, and no doubt its framers could improve it to-day; but it was not attacked so much for what it proposed as for its tendencies. In my judgment it did not go far enough in the direction of practical relief. There are certain products, which may be styled elementary, which ought always to be on the free list, such as wool, iron, coal, lumber, and salt—in fine, those things which enter into nearly every branch of industry."

"The Democracy intend to increase the free list in this direction, and therefore set their faces against the confederacy by which nearly everything, without regard to its relation to anything else, is made the subject of protection. There are some few things which, for the common interest, ought to be cheapened instead of appreciated in value; but this confederacy embraces: First, productions which clearly can sustain themselves in the world's markets without Government aid; second, productions which are the very life of every kind of manufacture; third, productions which are exotic, and are still subjects of experiment; and fourth, productions which are of universal necessity, but can never, in our soil and climate, be cultivated in quantities sufficient for general use."

"The effect of embracing these classes of goods in the system of protection is not only to enhance their cost to the people at large, but, above all, to force the laborer to begin the process of manufacture by paying the highest price for the material in which he works. It certainly affords no protection at all to him if he depends on the home market for the consumption of his output, so long as the home capacity to produce continues greater than the home capacity to use. The confederacy ends where it began if it does not enlarge our market in the same ratio that it increases our productive power. It certainly does not do this, as is proved by the long periods of idleness of many of our manufactures, and it never can do this so long as labor can be imported into the country in excess of the demand for it."

"What a protective system might do for a small country with homogeneous industries is one thing; what for a country practically embracing a continent is another. The cost of transportation has always been regarded as a natural protection. So is the collection in a small district of a great number of products most necessary to general manufacturing. High duties may keep foreign coal and iron out of New England and give Pennsylvania higher prices for both these articles; but they do more than this. They give her the advantage, besides, as against New England, of having her iron mine next to her coal mine, and her rolling-mill planted at the mouths of each of them. This illustration may be applied with great force to the situation of certain Southern States in relation to Northern, as Alabama to Michigan, etc. There are products, too, which never attain their full usefulness until they are combined with foreign products. This is true of our domestic wool, as is evinced by the superiority of foreign cloths over our own. To admit certain finishing wools free of duty would not lower the price nor check the increase of our own, because it would almost certainly drive foreign goods out of our market. The Democratic position is confined to a reduction of taxation to constitutional limits both in methods and amounts. They regard unnecessary revenue as a positive evil. As a practical party they will confine their reductions to those articles which ought always to be free, or which will least feel a change in duty. This is not a 'tentative and temporary' attitude. It is permanent in its character. Whether it will lead to free trade or not no one can say, because free trade is not possible under a customs system of taxation; and the system of the future, if there is to be a change, has not been evolved."

Hon. J. Abbott, of Texas, does not consider the Mills Bill as the best that could be framed, but it is a step in the right direction, and would "afford some measure of relief to a tax-burdened people."

NOVELTIES IN PARIS HATS AND DINNER-DRESSES.

THE hats illustrated in this article are from the house of Kate Weber, in the Rue de la Paix. This modiste makes a specialty of artistic hats, and of reproducing copies of the head-gear in old pictures of historic styles. She employs an artist, who makes small sketches from the paintings in the Louvre and the galleries at Versailles, and from these she makes picturesque hats, which suit well the faces she arranges them for. The models chosen this week are not so much "picture hats" as usual, but have a decided style of their own.

The hat marked No. 1 is called the Louis XI., and is made in black velvet with the crown of the same, and a band of light-blue velvet, with bows at the back and a large pompon of blue feathers in the front. The same form is also made in felt of any color,



LA JEAN GRANIER.

and is very striking when made in fine black felt with a full puff crown of canary-yellow velvet. The crown is pulled forward over the brim in two points, and in the back is placed a high group of black ostrich feathers or cock's plumes, which last are worn on everything.

The hat in the same group marked No. 2 is "La Piquante," as it is a style which suits extremely a saucy face. It is made of velvet, the original model being of emerald-green velvet, with an embroidered band of black silk and jet inside the upturned pointed front. The top is covered with folds of velvet, gathered up in the back and held in place by a bunch of black feathers, while a similar pompon adorns the front. Narrow green-velvet strings tie under the chin at the side. In the same sketch is a suggestion of a new dolman for street wear. The little pointed yoke is made of stripes of black velvet and bands of gold embroidery. To this is attached a short cape of caracul fur, which is the coarser Astrakhan and quite the fur of the season. Under this is a second little cape coming to the elbows. A high collar of velvet comes up well under the ears, and is turned over again in small points in front.

The hat No. 3 is of black velvet with an inserted open-work band of fine jet in the brim. The crown is completely covered with light-yellow ostrich feathers, with black cock's plumes in front and at the side, among the softer feathers. Black-velvet strings come from the back. Velvet or satin strings are placed on all the hats, and are very becoming and coquettish. Often a broad satin ribbon is used, but it is more difficult to tie and arrange prettily, and the narrow velvet "bridle" is the favorite.

The large beaver hat in the sketch is "La Jean Granier," and is of soft, mouse-colored silk beaver, with bows of heliotrope and sage-green. It is made in a variety of colors, black with bows of

light blue and black velvet, or in russet-brown with brown bows in two shades and bands and bows of gold braid.

Dinner-dresses are unusually simple, but of extreme elegance. All are made *en princesse*, with round *décolleté* neck in front filled in with ruffles of silk muslin or gauze, and sleeves of the same material coming in puffs to the elbow. A beautiful dinner dress is in a deep, old rose armure silk—say rather it is the color of a faded Jacqueminot rose, almost purplish in tone. The silk was of the quality which "would stand alone," with a long-trained back and the round open neck trimmed with full ruffles and fichus of rose-pink gauze, and sleeves of the same coming half way to the wrist. A black brocade figured with colored bunches of flowers was cut in the same manner and trimmed with gauze of lemon-yellow. The manner of making is very simple, but the fit and general appearance of the gown is very quiet and rich.

Raudnitz, in the Rue Louis le Grand, has just finished a charming visiting-dress for a Philadelphia beauty, which will add one more triumph to the score of wearer and maker. It is of a beige or biscuit-colored cloth, fitted to perfection with a *corsage moulté*, that is, without visible darts in front, and opening invisibly at the under-arm seam. The neck is cut slightly low and round, and edged with a band of silk embroidery of the same beige color as the dress. Under this is fitted a tiny yoke and high collar of velvet, mauve changing to gray. The effect is almost of an over-dress of cloth over a velvet bodice. A handsome ornament of beige-colored passementerie covers the joining



PICTURESQUE PARIS HATS.

on the shoulder. The high sleeves are of the changeable velvet, full at the top and buttoning closely at the wrist. The skirts are simply draped over the back of the corsage, and across the front is a little girdle of the silk passementerie.

A novelty for the trimming of tulle ball-dresses has just been introduced. It is a boa of rose-leaves, which encircles the bottom of the skirt and crosses the bodice in front. The effect is very beautiful. The separate rose-leaves of finest silk, each a perfect copy of nature, are fastened to a tulle foundation and made into a round *boa*—there is no other word to describe it. The leaves are large and so daintily joined to their tulle support that they flutter with every movement, and have a most airy and fragile appearance.

In the *trousseau* of the Princess Louise of Wales was a pink tulle ball-dress trimmed with flat daisy petals which were glued to the tulle, but the effect was not so beautiful as this *boa* of roses.

Ball-dresses are quite long, even tulle skirts being made with tiny trains.

The hair is still worn very elaborately, with many little curls and ornaments. Many ladies are trying the "pompadour" style and wearing the front hair brushed as much as possible straight back from the face, usually in a high puff, without a sign of crimp or curl around the brow. It is exceedingly distinguished, but is very trying to many faces. One sees less of the red-dyed hair than formerly. The craze for Persian henna and the artificial red hair which it produced seems to be growing less. One sees still many golden-haired beauties with the dark hair showing unexpectedly, but the fashion for natural color is in the ascendant.

E.

WALL STREET.—NOTES BY THE WAY.

THOSE of my readers who, months ago, when Sugar certificates were selling at over 120, took my advice to get out of it and to keep out of it ought to be thankful. If any of them are loaded up at recent figures, I advise them to be careful, and watch an opportunity when the short interest is caught and cornered, to get out at rising prices, for it would not surprise me if insiders, with the help of the short interest, should advance the price of sugar whenever it hovers around 50. The banks refuse to lend money on the certificates, and they are still good things to leave alone; but if my readers have been caught with any of them on hand, I would advise them to hang on and not be frightened out of their holdings just at this particular period of depression. Incidentally, I hear that the boasted surplus of \$10,000,000 which the Sugar Trust had on hand has dwindled down to one-third, or one-fifth of that amount. Evidently there has been bad management on the part of insiders, and they have been unloading.

I expressed myself in reference to Reading weeks ago very freely. My advice to my readers was to leave it alone, and those who remember that advice, and kept out of Reading, now thank their stars, for they have seen the income bonds selling off at a marvelously rapid rate, while a clique or combination is boosting the stock, which, of course, cannot have the slightest show for a dividend so long as the income bonds ahead of it earn nothing. The management of Reading has no doubt been sacrificed by Mr. Corbin and his associates to the interest of the New Jersey Central Company, in whose welfare they are all deeply concerned.

It looks to me very much as if there was something like a swindle in the way in which investors in Reading have been treated, and I advise the stockholders, when the row breaks out, to take sides against the management and drive them out of the places they have occupied with profit to no one, apparently, but themselves. If the stockholders of corporations would only show a little more spunk they would receive better treatment from the men they put in charge.

The east-bound shipments from Chicago for the last week of the year were the largest on record, although the week included a legal holiday. This shows how busy the railroads are and how large the crops in the West have been. It is a significant sign and a warning to the bears.

JASPER.

INSURANCE.—SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I CANNOT do better than answer a few of the questions that have been addressed to me by some of my readers. A resident of Albany County asks me whether he had better give up his insurance in the New York Life, and his semi-tontine policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. He says he judges from my articles that he has not made a good investment by taking out these policies, and that he can get ten per cent. on his money by well-secured investments in Western property. My correspondent must remember that his policies represent two things—First, investment; second, insurance. I have no doubt that he can take the money that he pays for his premiums and put it in a savings bank at four per cent., and if he lives, accumulate more at the expiration of a given period than the insurance companies could pay him; but the savings bank would not insure his life and at the same time pay him interest, as the insurance companies propose to do. If his family are unprovided for, and if, considering his own and their situation, he deems it prudent to provide for them in case of his death, life insurance is the only provision I can see that he can make. As to the Northwestern Mutual Life Company, I consider it one of the best and safest of its kind in existence. The New York Life is a purely mutual company, and the result of its matured ton-

times have not been surpassed by those of any company running through the same period of time. Its endowment and annuity business is exceedingly large, as it has been in business for forty-five years, during thirty of which its present president, William H. Beers, has been closely identified with its management. I quote a few figures from the official report of the New York Life. They are certainly very creditable for a period of forty-five years.

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Surplus on Hand.....	15,000,000
Insurance in Force.....	500,000,000

A correspondent at Philadelphia wants to know if I have any information to give him in reference to the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He says it was in bad condition something like a year ago, and wants to know if its affairs have improved of late. From the report of the Insurance Superintendent, I infer that the company is in a much better condition, but will endeavor to obtain some facts in answer to the specific inquiries of my correspondent shortly.

A St. Louis gentleman writes to inquire in reference to his policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association of America, with its head office at New York. I presume that my correspondent knows by public information that the Insurance Department of this State has reported this company to the Attorney-General for dissolution, and a hearing before a referee is now being had in this city. A decision will shortly be reached. Without anticipating what that decision may be, I am at liberty to say that if I had insurance in a company, and if it were undergoing such proceedings, I should at least feel decidedly uneasy about it and wish my policy were in some other concern.

A gentleman at Princeton, Ill., who writes to me in very complimentary terms in reference to my insurance articles, wants my opinion of the Bankers' Life Association of St. Paul. My correspondent says he wants to know if he can get "better and cheaper" insurance in some other company. I do not know that he can get any cheaper insurance, but he must remember that the cheaper the insurance, as a rule, the less the security he gets. The Bankers' of St. Paul was organized on the 6th of August, 1880. In 1888, for which year I have at hand the last official report, its income was over \$139,000, its disbursements for losses and claims \$92,000, expenses \$32,500, and its cash assets nearly \$193,000, with liability for unpaid claims of \$20,000, and 4,794 certificates in force. I should call this a fair company of its class, but it is not a large company. As a rule, the small insurance companies are not as secure as those that have larger and heavier assets and surpluses, but the statement of this company is creditable as far as it goes.

I have had several communications from a prominent gentleman in Terre Haute, in reference to his treatment by the Aetna Life Company. I cannot tell, from the facts he gives me, whether he has been properly used or not. If he will send me his policy I will make the calculations from the standpoint of an actuary, and tell him whether or not he has been honorably treated.

I am glad of an opportunity of answering my correspondents when they ask questions that concern the relations of the insurance business to the great American public. THE HERMIT.

PERSONAL.

CORPORAL TANNER has had a post-office named in his honor in Indiana.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILSON, of Maryland, has been re-elected for a term of six years.

A BILL providing for the erection of a monument to Edwin M. Stanton has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

THE baby king of Spain has been seriously ill, and at one time his death seemed inevitable. At this writing he is reported to be on the way to recovery.

PHILIP W. MCKINNEY, the New Governor of Virginia, was never known to utter a profane word, never smoked, never chewed tobacco, and never drank liquor in his life.

AMONG recent deaths abroad is that of Dr. Doellinger, the head of the "Old Catholic" movement in southern Germany, and one of the famous opponents of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He had reached the age of ninety years.

MISS LETITIE ALDRICH, a niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada, made her first appearance on the stage at the National Theatre in Washington on the 7th inst. There was a fashionable audience, and Miss Aldrich made a favorable impression.

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF, of New York, has just made a gift of \$10,000 to Harvard University for the establishment of a museum for the study of the literature, history, and remains of the Semitic peoples. This unique gift will provide for a want which every thoughtful student of history must recognize.

WE learn from a correspondent at Cordoba that the appointment of Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic has given great satisfaction to the President and people of that country. He has been the recipient of marked courtesies, a man-of-war having been sent to Montevideo to convey him to Buenos Ayres.

MISS CARRIE BURNHAM KILGORE, of Philadelphia, has just been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. She is the fourth one of her sex who has sought for or obtained this distinction. The other three women practitioners are Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Laura De Force Gordon, and Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of Nebraska.

THE Democrats of the Montana Legislature have elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis United States Senators. These men have been given certificates by Governor Toole, while the Republican Senators have the signatures of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary, with the seal of the State. The rival Senators have transferred their contest to the Senate at Washington.

AN eccentric old man named Otis H. Brown, who lived the life of a recluse in Osseo, Minn., recently committed suicide, and before doing so wrote a funeral sermon, which he left in the hands of a neighbor, with instructions to have it preached over his remains. He was a carpenter by trade, and among the things about his hut was a coffin, which he told others was made for himself.

A MANAGER has offered Henry M. Stanley \$1,000 a lecture for fifty lectures, to be delivered in America during next winter, and the great explorer has not yet signified whether he will accept the offer or not. This is probably the biggest offer ever made for a series of lectures in this country. It may well be doubted whether the best of managers could escape a loss after paying the lecturer at this gilt-edged rate.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrie Bellew have gone to Australia. Just before leaving London they took occasion to speak severely of the "unfriendly attitude" of Americans, Mrs. Potter expressing herself with especial bitterness. She thought "New York society should not throw stones, since it lived in too fragile and transparent glass houses itself. She was of the opinion that there was as much purity, honesty, and good breeding on the stage as off, even in the proudest New York mansions. The press, she said, had hounded her for months, and made insinuations that were utterly unfounded. Mr. Bellew was her friend, and but for him she would not have one in the world."

NEXT to the late Judge Kelley, Samuel J. Randall has been in the "harness" longer than any other living Representative. He was elected to the Congress next succeeding that in which Judge Kelley made his *début*, in 1862. Following close upon Mr. Randall is Mr. O'Neill, of the Second Pennsylvania District, who entered Congress with Mr. Randall, but was defeated in 1870. Taking his terms in both the House and Senate, Mr. Sherman has served continuously in Congress since the Thirty-fourth Congress, except during the time he was in the Cabinet. Senator Morrill entered the House at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has served ever since either as Representative or as Senator.

IN the House of Representatives the other day, Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduced a joint resolution providing that a \$50,000 statue of Samuel J. Tilden shall be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol, and that its inscription shall declare that Mr. Tilden was the nineteenth President of the United States, elected by the people, but not seated. The reading of the resolution was followed with prolonged applause on the Democratic side. The Republicans sat silent until the Democrats were tired of applauding, and then Mr. Sweeney, of Iowa, asked in solemn tones if it was proposed to put the inscription in cipher. Then the Republicans had their laugh, and the measure was sent to the Library Committee to die a natural death.

IN the United States Senate, the other day, Mr. Voorhees made a fierce attack on President Harrison and W. W. Dudley, charging that the former had used his influence to protect the latter from prosecution on account of his "blocks-of-five" letter; that the Attorney-general had instructed the District-attorney in Indiana to favor Dudley's escape, etc., and calling for all the correspondence in the case. In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate, the Attorney-general states that there has never been any correspondence on the subject; that no instructions were ever issued from the Department of Justice in regard to the arrest, or exemption from arrest, of Colonel Dudley, and that, in a word, there is no ground whatever for Mr. Voorhees's attack. The truth appears to be that he is actuated altogether by feelings of personal enmity, re-enforced by a desire to reap a little political capital for himself among the Indiana Democracy.



OHIO.—HON. CALVIN S. BRICE, U. S. SENATOR-ELECT.
PHOTO BY L. M. BAKER, COLUMBUS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY.

THE public funeral of the late Representative Kelley, held in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst., was singularly modest and unpretending. The coffin was plain and without other ornament than a simple wreath of flowers. The Vice-President and most of the Senators and Representatives were present, and the galleries were filled with spectators anxious to do honor to the memory of a man who had for so many years been a prominent member of that body. Shortly after noon the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Drs. Butler and Cuthbert, entered the hall, reading the beginning of the burial-service. They were followed by the committees of the Senate and House having charge of the ceremonies; and then, amid a solemn hush, the coffin was placed on the bier. The family of the dead statesman were then escorted to the seats provided for them, close to the coffin. The burial-service was read by Dr. Butler, and prayer was offered by Dr. Cuthbert. This was followed by the reading of a selection from the Scriptures, and by another prayer. After the benediction the remains were removed from the chamber and conveyed to Philadelphia, where they were interred on the Monday following.

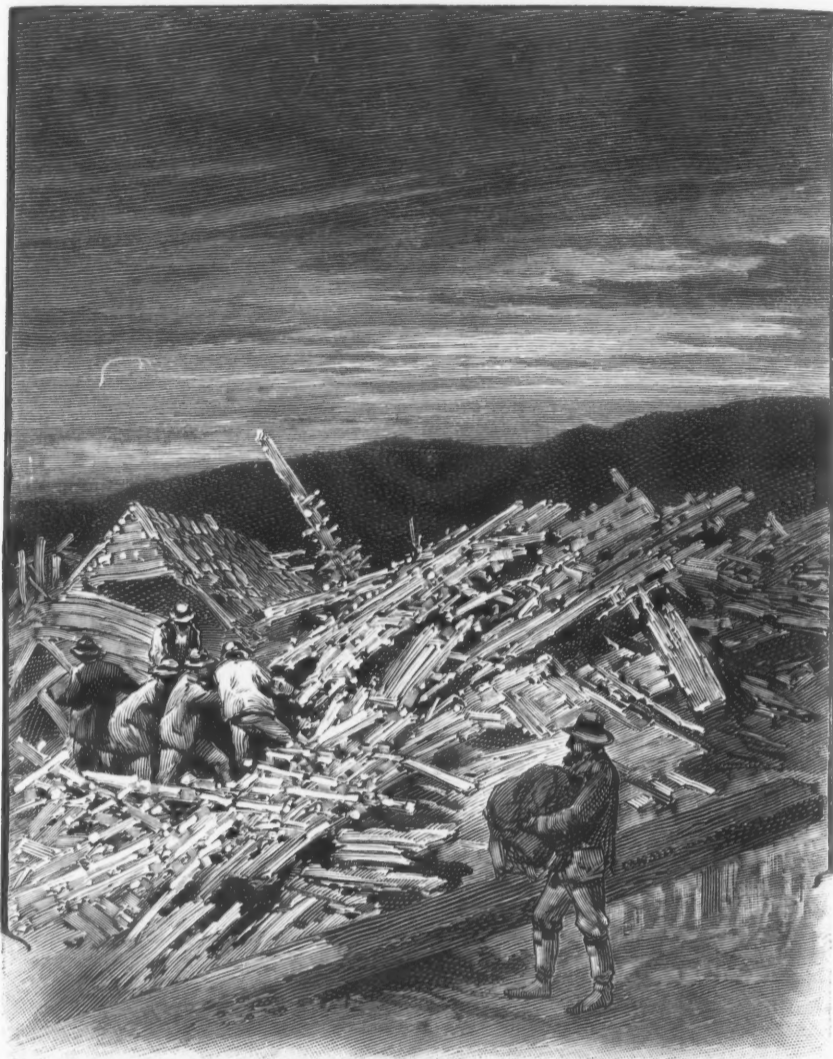
THE RECENT DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONES.

THE month of January has been marked by phenomenal meteorological conditions and disturbances. While the temperature in all the East has been spring-like and bland, the thermome-

ter registering between seventy and eighty degrees on the second Sunday of the month, snow-storms of unusual severity have swept over the more remote Western States and Territories, causing in some places a suspension of railway travel, and occasioning, far and wide,

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

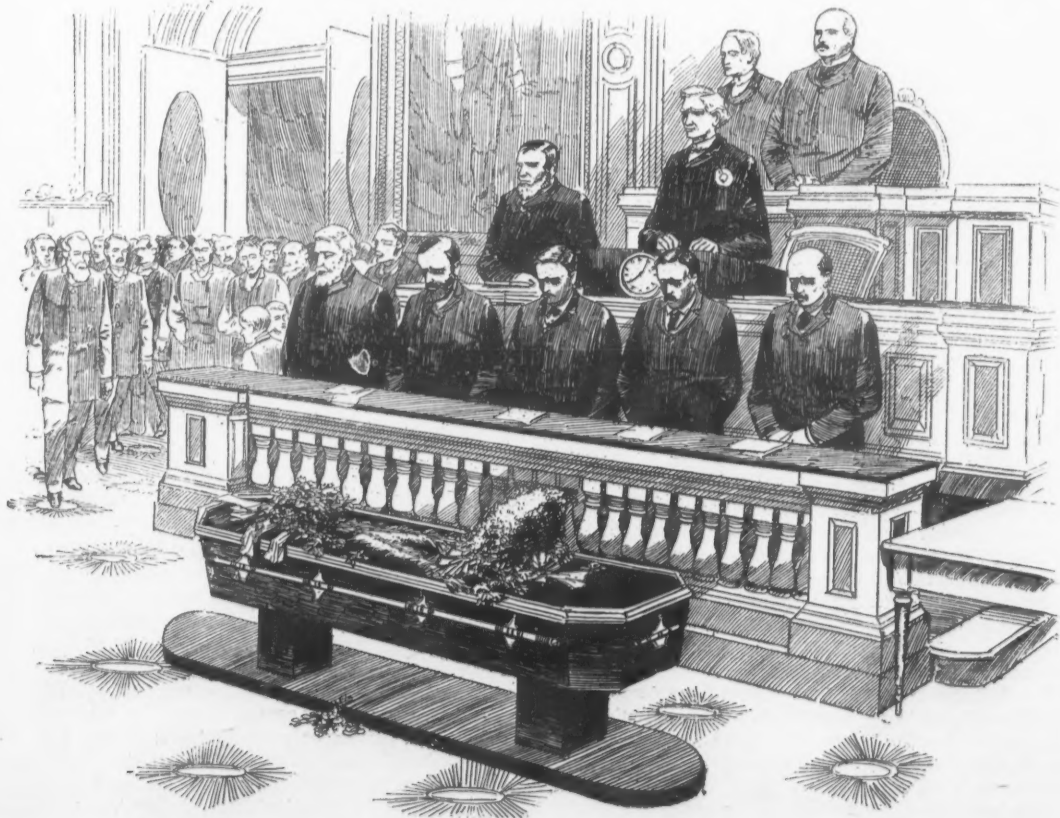
MR. CALVIN S. BRICE has been elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, notwithstanding the violent opposition of many influential Democrats. It was at first supposed that a number of Democratic members of the Legislature would



KENTUCKY.—THE RECENT DISASTROUS CYCLONE—SCENE NEAR THE TOWN OF CLINTON, WHERE TEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND OVER FIFTY INJURED.

serious discomfort and inconvenience. The severest storm of the month, so far, was that which started in Texas on the night of the 11th, and traveled with growing violence northeasterly, striking St. Louis on the following day, causing destruction and loss of life, and thence diverging to the southeast, and moving forward with the force of a tornado. While it left devastation in its track everywhere, it did its greatest damage at the town of Clinton, Ky., where seventy houses were demolished, ten persons killed, and about fifty sustained serious injuries. In the same section the towns of Wickliffe and Moscow were visited, and much damage done, though no fatalities are reported. Continuing and increasing in fury until a velocity of from fifty-three to sixty miles an hour was reached, the cyclone passed over Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and other towns, until it passed out to the Atlantic, another section meanwhile taking a northwesterly course, and sweeping through northern Ohio and into New York State, causing great damage at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other points.

refuse to vote for him, but all except one finally obeyed the caucus command and gave him their support. In the Senate Brice received 19 votes, ex-Governor Foster 14, and Murat Halsted 1. In the House of Representatives the vote stood as follows:



WASHINGTON, D. C.—OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE WILLIAM D. KELLEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 11TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. UPHAM.



THE LATE WILLIAM D. KELLEY, "FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."
PHOTO BY C. M. BELL.

Brice, 57; Foster, 52; Neal, 1. Mr. Brice's triumph, in view of all the obstacles in his way, must be regarded as decisive, but it may be doubted whether it will contribute to the permanent advantage of his party. A *Tribune* correspondent says that "Mr. Brice has great political ambitions, his objective point being the Presidency, and he is organizing Ohio with that end in view. He is looking a long way into the future, and if successful in the next State election he will loom up as a Presidential candidate in 1892, in case Grover Cleveland is not again nominated. Should the latter secure the nomination in the next National Convention of the party, then Mr. Brice is to become the candidate, if his plans do not miscarry, in 1896."



TRADE IN THE CONGO FREE STATE.—TIPPOO TIB'S STORE OF IVORY AT STANLEY FALLS.

IVORY IN THE CONGO REGION.

WE give an illustration, on this page, showing a section of Tip-poo Tib's vast collection of ivory at Stanley Falls, on the Congo, most of which is reported to have been sold during the past year to the Congo State Government. It was a vast store, and of enormous value. Much of it had been obtained by outrage and plunder, and only a small fragment of it in the way of legitimate trade. Some of the tusks were of great weight, many of them running up to ninety pounds. Some apprehension has been felt that the elephants of the Congo would be exterminated by the cupidity of the traders in ivory, but there does not seem to be any good ground for this fear. There are said to be about 200,000 elephants, in about 15,000 herds, in the Congo basin. Each carrying, on an average, about fifty pounds of ivory in his head, these represent, in the European market, \$25,000,000. A writer in the London *Illustrated News* says on this subject: "The elephant seems to be in full and haughty possession of plain and forest. Canoeing or steaming up the river, you see, every morning, the previous night's devastations of the elephants, who break and destroy much beautiful vegetation, and often waste more than they eat. They are much more commonly seen during the dry season, at which time, the smaller streams being exhausted, the elephants have to seek the Congo for their bath and their drink."

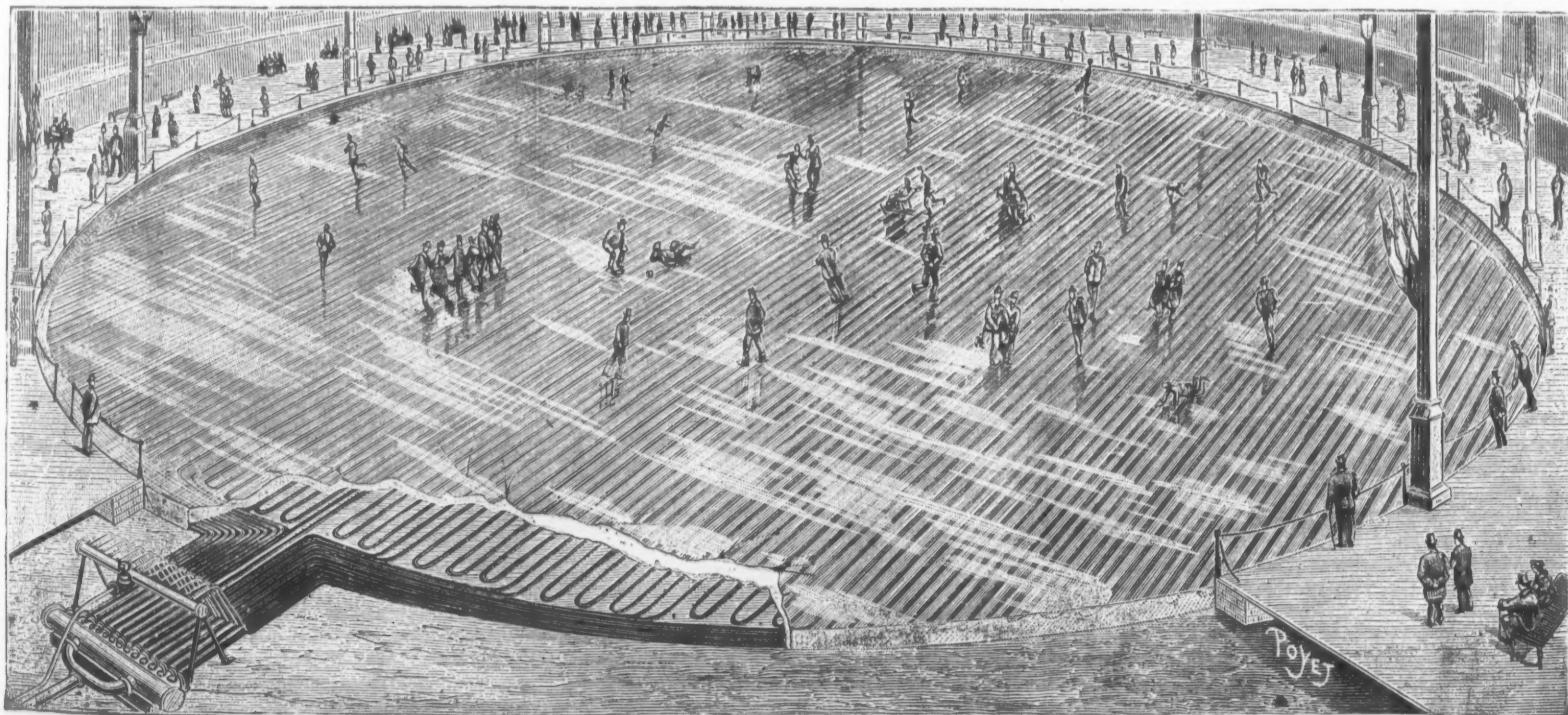
The same writer thinks that one of the best methods of breaking up slave-hunting would be for the Powers who are now competing for the control of the African country to establish direct trade with the natives themselves; and, judging from some indications, it would appear that the Congo Free State is now actively pursuing this policy.

MAINE.—THE LATE WALKER BLAINE, SOLICITOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
PHOTO BY BELL.

THE LATE WALKER BLAINE.

THE sudden death, in Washington, on the 15th inst., of Mr. Walker Blaine, Examiner of Claims in the Department of State, and eldest son of Secretary Blaine, created a profound sensation in official circles, and among the friends of the family throughout the country. Mr. Blaine had been ill for several days, having had an attack of the prevailing epidemic, which left him with an enfeebled system to fight against catarrhal bronchitis, which had set in. Both his lungs were speedily affected, delirium ensued, and finally death came suddenly. So unexpected was the end that, while Mr. Blaine's unmarried sisters were with him, his other sister, Mrs. Coppinger, and his brother, James G. Blaine, Jr., who were in the house, were unable to reach the bedside before the sick man breathed his last. He died painlessly.

Mr. Blaine was thirty-four years of age, having been born in 1855, was graduated from Yale in 1876, and from the Columbia Law School in New York two years later. He entered the public service in 1881, when his father, then holding the same post in Garfield's Cabinet that he now occupies in President Harrison's, appointed him Third Assistant Secretary of State. In 1882 he went to Chili and Peru as a special commissioner of the United States, and on his return was appointed one of the Government counsel before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. In that capacity he served until the life of the court expired, early in the spring of 1884. In personal appearance he bore a strong resemblance to his distinguished father. He had the large and expressive eyes, the prominent nose, firm chin, and determined outlines of the mouth which are the striking features in the Secretary's face.



A PARIS SKATING-RINK COMPOSED OF ARTIFICIAL ICE.—THE FREEZING APPARATUS.—[SEE PAGE 443]

If you want to see astonishing results, try Salvation Oil for neuralgia. Price, 25 cents.
"Quack Nostrum" is a term not at all applicable to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

JUDICIOUS speculation the road to riches. Jackson, Sprague & Co., 30 New Street, New York, conduct Wall Street operations on \$10 to \$1,000.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

UNEQUALLED as a health and pleasure resort. Finest Watering Place Hotel in the West.
The waters will positively cure all Kidney and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Femal: Complaints, Skin and Blood Diseases, etc.

For handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlet, apply to F. Chandler, G. P. and T. A., "Wabash Line," St. Louis, Mo.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

MR. EDITOR:

I bought one of Griffith's machines for plating with gold, silver, or nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did people hear of it than I had more spoons, knives, forks, and jewelry than I could plate in a month! The first week I cleared \$31.30, the first month \$167.85, and I think by July first I will have \$1,000 cash, and give my farm considerable attention, too. My daughter made \$27.40 in four days. Any person can get one of these machines by sending \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, O., or can obtain circulars by addressing them. You can learn to use the machine in one hour. As this is my first lucky streak, I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been.
Yours truly,
M. O. MOREHEAD, Richmond, Ind.

TENDENCY TOWARD WESTERN TRAVEL.

OWING to the mildness of the winter, travel to the West has steadily increased. Tourists and business men, desirous of visiting western cities during the vigor of trade and progressive activity, have selected this open season a favorable opportunity. The five Pennsylvania Railroad express trains leaving foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets daily at 9:00 A.M., 10:00 A.M. (limited), 2:00 P.M., 6:30, and 8:00 P.M. have carried their full quota. Their fast time and fine equipment commend them to the traveling public. Pullman vestibuled Drawing, State-room and Sleeping, Dining and Observation cars are in service. Speeding along to his objective point, the traveler enjoys the comfort and luxury of a hotel on the rails.

S. A. KEAN & Co., Bankers of Chicago and New York, extend all the facilities of a general banking business, and offer a choice line of safe and profitable investments. They invite correspondence.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

BLAIR'S PILLS.
GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

Secure a sound mind, which seldom goes without sound digestion, by using Angostura Bitters.

Coughs.
"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections. 25 cents a box.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Metropolitan Opera-House
25th ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
Tuesday, January 28th.

Boxes are for sale at Club House, No. 24 West Twenty-sixth Street. Tickets can be had at all the leading hotels.

Palestine Commandery.
RECEPTION, EXHIBITION-DRILL, AND BALL

will be held at the Metropolitan Opera-House, Thursday evening, January 30th. Tickets can be procured at all hotels and from members.



Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.



BEAUTY
Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
by the
CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

Darlington, Runk & Co.
NOW OPEN.

New importation of

Anderson's Scotch Ginghams.

Light-weight Dress Fabrics,
FINE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Novelties in White Muslins and
HIGH-CLASS MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

1126 & 1128 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia



I had tried best physicians and numerous medicines without relief for a severe lung affection, but a few bottles of Seth Arnold's Cough Killer SET ME ALL RIGHT. Many of my friends have used it, and, like myself, consider it the best cough remedy ever discovered. M. D. Stratton, Watertown, N. Y. 25c., 50c., and \$1. All Dealers Sell it.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.
A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

TAMAR
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loose stools, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

OLD GUARD BALL
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23D.

Tickets, \$5, admit gentleman and ladies. Secured at Armory, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; Churmar & Son, Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, all hotels, and Miller's Theatre Ticket Office. Boxes and seats of Thomas E. Sloan, Treasurer, 145 Broadway.

WEIS & CO.
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, VIENNA, 1873.
Successors to C. WEIS, Mfrs of Meerschaum Pipes, Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circular free. 494 N. 4th St., N. Y. Factories, 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria. Sterling Silver-mounted Pipes, etc., made in newest designs.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPE'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fat 1 shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 46 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

SILKS AND VELVETS, 1890

We have commenced our January Sale of Silks and Velvets by offering 5,000 yards of Rich Fancy Velvets, at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$3.00 per yard. The original prices were \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$7.00.

Also, 20,000 yards of Novelty Silks, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per yard; they are reduced to less than one-half the regular prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street,
New York.

ABOUT GLOVES.



When you are buying gloves, remember that there is such a thing as a price that is too cheap. It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like Hutchinson's. They are made from selected skins in the best manner, and are warranted to be the most serviceable made. If you want to know more about gloves in general and Hutchinson's gloves in particular, inclose stamp for the book about gloves. It will interest you. Established 1862.

JOHN C. HUTCHINSON,
Johnstown, N. Y.

EMERSON SUPERIOR QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.
EASTON 174 TREMONT ST.
50,000 SOLD
NEW YORK 92 FIFTH AVE.
ALL PIANOS FULLY WARRANTED
CATALOGUES FREE

HANINGTON'S Linen Novelties for tidies, table cloths, aprons, etc. Send stamp for illustrated circular. 116 Franklin St., N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED
SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE
Instantly relieves the most violent attack. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and \$1.00, of druggists or by mail. Trial package Free to any address. Dr. H. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

BOKER'S BITTERS
THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL
Stomach Bitters,
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,
73 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

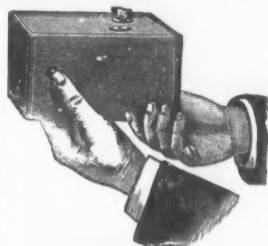
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RUSSIAN BANQS.
Naturally Curly, \$3.00 each.
Waves, for elderly ladies, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Switches, etc., at all prices. Wigs a specialty. Try
OXZYN BALM
AND POWDER.
For the complexion have no equal. 50 cents each.

Cleaver's
Transparent
Toilet Soap
Best & Cheapest
Without Rival.

AGENTS wanted. \$1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

Golden Hair Wash.
This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE KODAK.



PRICE, \$25.00.

ANYBODY can use the KODAK. The operation of making a picture consists simply of pressing a button. One hundred instantaneous pictures are made without reloading. No dark room or chemicals are necessary. A division of labor is offered, whereby all the work of finishing the pictures is done at the factory, where the camera can be sent to be reloaded. The operator need not learn anything about photography. He can "press the button"—we do the rest.

Send for copy of KODAK Primer, with sample photograph.

The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Co.,
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HUB GORE SHOES

are all insured for 1½ years free.

They cost from \$3.00 to \$15.00.

They look better, fit better, feel better, and last longer than all others.

Every shoe-store sells them.



LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties: 1 lady made \$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lites not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEES the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the world. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 5,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP.

For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiefel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake.

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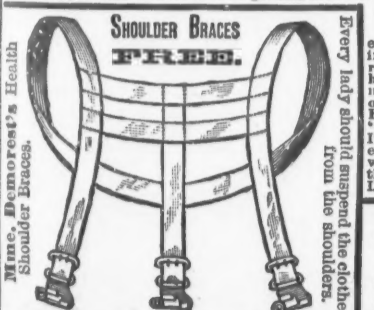
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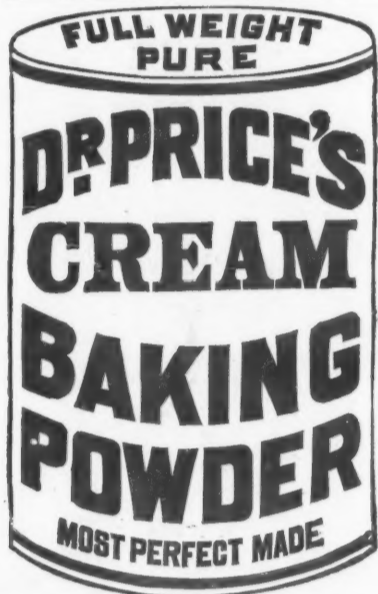
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